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Bus Drivers Strike Ends; Draft Quotas Assigned; London Drives Off Nazis

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 1, 1940

In New England: Bus Strike Settled

The bus strike which tied up all Boston-to-New York passenger service on the Greyhound Lines was settled this afternoon with the reinstatement of drivers affected. [Details: Page 13.]

Each local draft board in Massachusetts was assigned its quota of men for the first call today, the quotas ranging from one to six a board. Only Nantucket escapes the call entirely. [Details: Page 13.]

Labor in Massachusetts will give President Roosevelt the bigger part of its vote, but not the crusading support of four years ago, it was indicated in a labor poll made by this newspaper. [Details: Page 13.]

Boston voters pondered the reply of Alfred E. Smith to the Boston address of President Roosevelt. [Summary: Page 14; partial text: Page 15.]

Details of the political campaign in New England: Pages 1, 13, 14, 15.

War Summary: Nazi Raids Lack Force

Londoners slept most of the night undisturbed by Nazi air raids. A few scattered attacks were recorded at Merseyside and Scotland during the daylight attacks but, like the night attacks, they lacked force and were driven off by British defensive craft. [Details: Page 5.]

Long-range guns of both Britain and Germany opened up a duel across the English Channel today after German guns began shelling British shipping in the Dover Strait.

In Washington: Congress to Speed Planes

President Roosevelt in press conference revealed that a new plane program was probable as soon as Congress returned to Washington; based on the objective of pushing production capacity to 50,000. [Details: Page 2.]

The Navy awarded a $106,125,396 airplane contract to the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore. The order was understood to represent 2,000 or more craft.

Reports that Great Britain had opened negotiations for the construction of a giant ship assembly plant in the United States were confirmed in official quarters. [Details: Page 22.]

Secretary of War Stimson presented the distinguished service medal to Lieut. Col. Harold N. Gilbert for directing the largest peacetime recruiting program in the history of the Army.

Laval Returns to Vichy From Paris

Vichy, France (AP)—Vice-Premier Pierre Laval returned to Vichy today from Paris, where he has been conferring with German officials. A Cabinet meeting was reported scheduled for later today, presumably to hear his report. [Critical French-German negotiations: Pages 1 and 5.]

Bermuda Beehive of Censorship

New York (AP)—Bermuda, British island play spot once thronged with Americans, was depicted today as a bristling contraband control and mail censorship point by passengers arriving on the Grace liner Santa Rosa. They said three major hotels now were occupied by more than 1,000 censors and ship searchers and that hundreds more were en route from England.

U. S. Troops En Route to Pacific Posts

San Pedro, Calif. (AP)—The United States liner Washington, under Government charter, sailed last night for Hawaii and the Far East with 700 members of the 251st Coast Artillery, California National Guard; 177 officers and men of the 20th Pursuit Squadron from Hamilton Field, Calif., and 1,000 Government civil service workers. The Coast Artillery is destined for duty in Honolulu. The Hamilton Field group will go on to the Philippines, and the civil service workers will build dry docks at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and air fields on Wake and Midway Islands.

Neutrality Patrol on Secret Mission

Key West, Fla. (AP)—The entire Neutrality Patrol Fleet operating out of Key West was at sea on a secret mission today, and Navy officials here and at Washington declined comment on the sudden sailings. Three destroyers—the Overton, Bainbridge, and Sturtevant—took on fuel and supplies yesterday and departed under sealed orders, perhaps to join the five destroyers, a seaplane tender, and six Navy bombing planes which left in haste Tuesday.

Planes Leave for Caribbean Base

Langley Field, Va. (AP)—Eighteen bombing and two A-17 attack planes, comprising the air echelon of the 25th Bombardment Group (heavy), took off today on the first leg of a flight to Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico, the Air Corps' new Caribbean base. Thirty-two officers and 44 enlisted men are making the flight, under command of Maj. W. B. Souza. Land forces of the 25th Group left by transport Sunday and are expected to arrive at Puerto Rico tomorrow.

Anti-War Speaker Arrested in India

London (AP)—Reuter's (British news agency) said the Delhi Radio reported today that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the All-India Congress (Nationalist Party) and one of two men chosen by Mohandas K. Gandhi to make anti-war speeches in India, had been arrested at Allahabad.

In the Balkans: Italians Claim 80 Villages

Italian attacks in force are reported to have been launched at the Northern end of the Albanian frontier, and also further south by land and sea toward Ioannina. Nearly 80 villages were taken, it is claimed. [Details: Page 1.]

Greek version of the fighting indicates that the attack has been held up, after a small advance which has failed to break the Greek line, and has gained much less territory than that claimed by the Italians.

British raiders meanwhile gave Naples its first experience of bombing. Italian fliers encircled Athens.

Turkish action was not definitely indicated by President Inonu in his speech before Parliament. The President indicated that Turkey would await developments. At the same time he spoke strongly of increasing friendly relations with Soviet Russia.

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Political Primer

will be found on

Page 3

Reich and France: Trends Analyzed

How closely can Germany chain France to the wheels of the Reich's war chariot?

Today this question pervades the military diplomacy of the Continent.

French efforts to resist German pressure—to prevent the French navy and French bases from being used against Britain—were exclusively recounted in The Christian Science Monitor Oct. 29, and later confirmed from independent sources.

But as the original Monitor dispatch pointed out, it has been problematical how long France could resist German demands for collaboration. The developing situation is studied today by a staff correspondent, writing from Bern.

French-Reich Co-Operation 'Conditional'

VICHY, France, Nov. 1 (AP) The Pétain Cabinet announced tonight that it had approved unanimously results of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval's recent discussions in Paris with German officials on details of France's new "collaboration" with its German-Italian conquerors.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 1—Neutral diplomatic quarters, assessing the latest information from all sources reaching this last central listening post in Europe, conclude today that France is clearly moving along the path toward "conditional co-operation" with Germany.

Taking a balanced consensus it seems that the maximum German desires and intentions have been frustrated.

Neither Marshal Philippe Pétain's radio speech nor French and German communiqués today provide any reason for believing that France is for the present likely to associate itself officially in the war against England.

But if certain restraints exercised on Vichy both from foreign and domestic French sources have prevented the formal French association in the war which Berlin presumably desired before America's election day the fact remains that Germany seems on the verge of obtaining the substance if not the appearance of its desires.

Defense of Sovereignty

The possible path of future developments can be charted with reasonable clarity. Neutral diplomats consider the most important element in Marshal Pétain's speech

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Europe in Transition: Page 4.

Greece Denies Italian Claims Of Wide Gains

Rome reports capture of 79 Greek villages in 35-mile advance through mud.

By the Associated Press

While the Greek General Staff announced that it had repulsed the Italians at all points in northwestern Greece, the Italians claimed that they were fighting through rain and mud toward Ioannina, reenforced by air attacks. They claimed to have captured 79 Greek villages.

Yugoslav sources declared that while the Italians had made progress, it was less than the 35 miles they claimed to have made.

President Inonu of Turkey told the National Assembly today that Turkey and its ally, Britain, were studying the situation in the Balkans, and that Turkey's relations with Russia, which have passed through a critical period, have now taken a friendly turn.

He was understood to imply that Turkey did not intend to enter the conflict immediately but would await developments.

British airmen gave Naples, Italy, its first experience of bombing in a night raid.

ROME, Nov. 1 (AP)—A 35-mile advance into the Ioannina sector of northwest Greece, along with the capture of 79 Grecian villages, was reported by the official Italian news agency Stefani today.

Italian troops were said to have penetrated Greece from the seaside as well as from the Albanian land frontier, the official Italian news agency reported.

Other reports from the front said that in four days of war against Greece, the Italian Army had advanced beyond the Kalamas River, five miles from the Albanian border, despite rain, mud and stiff Greek resistance.

Stefani's frontier correspondent also mentioned inclement weather and difficulties of terrain, but said the Italians were pressing ahead reinforced by aviation.

Rear Guard Action

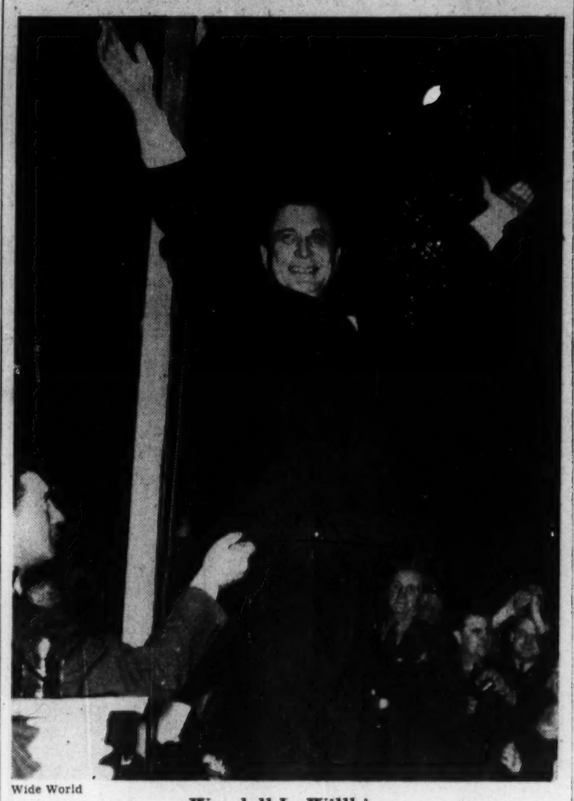
So far, the correspondent reported, only the Greek rear guard has been encountered in territory favorable to Greek-laid ambushes. He said the Greeks were also blowing up bridges as they withdrew.

In general, however, he said the Italian-occupied area was a rugged land having "no trace of roads," necessitating transport of every necessity on foot or with long strings of pack mules.

Augmenting a High Command announcement that Fascist forces had reached the river "at vari-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

The Crowd's With Him



Wide World

Wendell L. Willkie

Republican nominee climbs the platform railing in Baltimore to acknowledge cheers of 17,000 who heard him speak there.

Citizens Urged to Vote 'No' On Lottery for Old Age Aid

Citizens throughout Massachusetts were urged today by the Rev. Dana M. Greeley, of the Arlington Street Church and a leader in the anti-gambling movement, to vote "no" on the question of whether or not a State lottery shall be conducted to provide additional revenue for old-age assistance.

While little mention of the issue has been made so far in the campaign, it is regarded as one of the important questions facing Massachusetts voters in this election.

The lottery issue appears on the ballot next Tuesday as a public opinion question. For that reason the question does not appear on all ballots but is placed on ballots in various Senatorial districts in order that a State-wide sample of public opinion on the issue may be obtained.

The question reads: "Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for the establishmen of a lottery to be conducted by the Commonwealth which shall be known as the Old-Age Assistance Sweepstakes, the net proceeds of which shall provide additional revenue for the Old-Age Assistance Fund?"

Attention Called

The attention of voters throughout the State was directed to the lottery issue by the Rev. Mr. Greeley. In a statement denouncing the principle of lotteries and urging all those called upon to vote on the issue to vote "No," the Rev. Mr. Greeley said:

"Gambling is both demoralizing and economically unsound in its various forms and a State lottery would therefore be a violation of all the aims of the character-building agencies of the communities. I hope that the right-minded people of the Commonwealth will not be misled into this erroneous way of taking care of Old-Age Assistance."

The danger of overlooking this question on the ballot was pointed out both by Mr. Greeley and the Citizens Committee of Massachusetts, an anti-gambling group. If voters should fail to express themselves on the lottery issue, a strong minority might, by voting "Yes," succeed in carrying the lottery question favorably, it was emphasized.

If this should happen, it was added, the lottery issue would come before the State Senate next year with a mandate from the people, even though the "mandate" was only from an organized minority, calling for favorable action—demanding some sort of state lottery to provide additional funds for the aged.

Vote Is Urged

However, this can be prevented, it was pointed out, if citizens called upon to vote on the question do so, rather than to leave the question unanswered, as has sometimes been the case in public opinion questions.

Spaces are provided on the ballots in those senatorial districts where the question appears in which the voter may mark "no" or "yes" on the lottery question.

In addition to the issue of a State-operated lottery as a method of raising additional old age funds, another public opinion question appears on the ballot this year directly related to the lottery issue. This raises the issue of increasing Old Age Assistance payments and reads as follows:

"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for legislation providing for $10 weekly payments to each recipient of Old Age Assistance?"

In addition to votes on these public questions, all citizens will also be asked to decide whether or not the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be permitted in each city and town of the Commonwealth for the next two years. The questions on the ballot pertaining to liquor will be statewide and as in the question of the lottery and increase of old age payments, spaces will be provided on the ballots in which voters may mark "no" or "yes."

Candidates Race At Furious Rate To End Campaign

Both Willkie and Roosevelt double efforts, with former to reply at last minute to President's Hyde Park radio speech election eve; New Deal undismayed that polls show G. O. P. gaining.

Republican and Democratic Parties enter the final lap in the 1940 Presidential campaign race with both candidates and innumerable lesser luminaries taking the stump in the final drive for electoral votes.

President Roosevelt in high campaign fettle today begins a political tri-state tour through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio with major speeches at Brooklyn tonight, at Cleveland Saturday night and at Hyde Park on election eve.

Wendell L. Willkie, rounding out his record-making campaign tour which has taken in 29 States and covered 18,000 miles, is also confining his last efforts to the vote-vital East. Daily, almost hourly, he continues his persistent attack on New Deal farm, labor, economic and foreign policies, never letting up on the third-term issue or the concentration-of-power theme.

Speaking last night at Lincoln, Neb., former President Hoover charged the President with breaking up the 1933 World Economic Conference at London, with failure to press for advantages that might have come from the 1932 Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and with meddling in European power politics.

Alfred E. Smith, 1928 Democratic Presidential nominee, also called for support of Wendell Willkie last night in Boston in reply to the President's address there which Mr. Smith termed "a perfect smokescreen intended to blot out the New Deal's failures in handling domestic affairs."

But New Deal stalwarts, though not as numerous as Republicans, were nonetheless vocal. In St. Louis, Mayor La Guardia termed "unjustified and unpatriotic" Willkie statements on the possibility of war if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected. Vice-Presidential nominee, Henry A. Wallace again played on the theme that "Hitler wants a Republican victory this year."

Tonight, politically reticent Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, makes his single political speech in the campaign.

Roosevelt on Tour Of Pivotal States In Final Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Using the same hard-hitting campaign tactics as at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, Franklin D. Roosevelt will deliver his fourth major political thrust in Brooklyn tonight, and then swing through populous Pennsylvania and Ohio for the wind-up tour of two key States that may decide the election.

Mr. Roosevelt will not get into Illinois and his speech tomorrow night at Cleveland will take him as far west as he will go. New York, with 47 electoral votes, Pennsylvania with 36, and Ohio with 26, have a total of 109 votes. The candidate who could carry all three would almost certainly win the election and it is with this thought that Mr. Roosevelt will cover them now.

At his final White House press conference before the election today Mr. Roosevelt expressed confidence, and said that the secret forecast he "locked in a safe" more than a month ago still stands.

The pressure of foreign events, Mr. Roosevelt said, has caused one minor alteration in his tour. It was previously arranged that after the Cleveland speech at 9 tomorrow he would go direct to Hyde Park. Instead of that, however, the special will return to Washington, and Mr. Roosevelt will remain here until midnight Sunday or early Monday before departing for Hyde Park where he casts his ballot on election day.

The President said that events in Europe are shifting so rapidly that it seemed wise to keep pretty close to Washington. He indicated that he would comment on Wendell Willkie's criticism of his reference to Joseph P. Kennedy as "my Ambassador" in his address tonight.

Meanwhile at the State Department it was explained that in accordance with international custom an Ambassador is considered the personal representative of the head of the State which he represents. A Minister is considered the representative of the Government which accredits him. The distinction was explained by officials of the Foreign Service Division of the State Department.

While the President's speech at Bethesda, Md., yesterday, dedicating the new National Institute of Health was officially nonpolitical, observers saw political overtones in the assurance that Mr. Roosevelt did not intend to socialize medicine.

The itinerary of the final Roosevelt campaign tour follows:

Arrives in New York at 8 tonight, motoring immediately to Brooklyn Academy of Music, for speech at 9. Leaves New York shortly after speech.

Saturday: 15 minute rear-platform appearance at Rochester, N. Y. at 9 a. m.

Batavia, N. Y., 10:30 a. m.: rear-platform talk.

North Buffalo at noon. Motors through City for inspection of airplane and steel plants, and departs from South Buffalo about 2 p. m.

Erie, Pa., 4 p. m. rear-platform talk.

Cleveland: Arrives 7 p. m.; speaks at 9. After speech returns to Washington.

Willkie Pictures America With Him As Its President

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH NEW JERSEY, Nov. 1—Wendell L. Willkie is today placing before the Nation the picture of the United States he envisages if he is elected President next Tuesday.

He foresees an America "re-establishing liberty on earth."

He foresees Americans finding within themselves "new principles and new methods which will preserve the democratic system in an industrial age."

He envisages an America of "free workers and free farmers producing more and more for each other by the use and mastery of the machine under a higher standard of living."

He envisages an America "from which democracy will arise to a new birth, an America which will once more provide this war-torn world with a clear glimpse of the destiny of man."

But Mr. Willkie is not just envisaging; he is pressing his campaign with unabated vigor in New Jersey and the most significant characteristic of his latest speeches is that he is directing his criticism, his questions, his charges at Franklin Roosevelt more bluntly and more insistently than at any time since his non-stop train left Rushville Sept. 12.

Has Opponent Out in Open

Now that President Roosevelt himself is out in the open, as it were, now that he is frankly on the stump, the Republican nominee is taking, more affirmatively than ever, full advantage of this across-the-headlines debate and is not hesitating to reply, with a little interest added.

A statement issued by Mr. Willkie today, commenting further on Mr. Roosevelt's Boston speech, is illustrative of the new directness and vigor which he is putting into his attack.

He charged his opponent with grievous impropriety in attempting to make campaign material out of so vital a thing as aid to Britain and in making announcements in political speeches of matters which officially belong to the White House.

Referring to the "great domestic issues of the campaign—the third term, the utter failure of every single element of the Fourth New Deal promises to cure our ills—agriculture, unemployment, industrial depression, fiscal policy, unbalanced budgets, rising taxes, increasing deficits, our headlong course toward bankruptcy," the Republican leader accused Mr. Roosevelt of "avoiding every one."

His Is a Record Failure

"Why has he refused to debate them?" he asked. "Because he couldn't. In every field, his record is one of failure. And now the fact is clear that the third-term candidate is just as incompetent in national defense as he has been in the solution of every great domestic problem.

"The sooner our people realize that his foreign policies are lead-

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Text of Hoover speech: Page 6.

Federal budget may never be balanced: Page 7.

Text of Willkie's Camden speech: Page 20.

Covered Dish Politics a la Grassroots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 1940 political brew is boiling over.

Recipes for this year's brewing are being bandied about by editors, columnists, poll experts and Washington correspondents; by political speakers, political bigwigs, radio commentators, by men near the White House, men near Willkie; all of them writing, shouting or whispering just what is making the pot boil over.

There is only one thing they seem to agree on: this brew is "different" because the cooks aren't "politicians."

Well, here is one National Speaker, addressing audiences of over a thousand a week in big towns and small ones, big meetings and little ones, across several states, who has reached the exactly opposite conclusion.

The 1940 political brew is "different" because this year's cooks, numbering well up into the millions, are the finest of politicians, Grassroot Politicians!

Amateurs? Only in their zeal perhaps, You've heard about the zeal of converts?

Clever? Smartest ever! Because these Grassroot Politicians are using technique they know and use in daily life.

Women Grassroots

Especially the women Grassroots.

Understand please, that I like all political meetings. I am always a member of men and women's committees. I approve of men and women working together every moment in our political government. But in politics, one opinion isn't worth much. The opinions of millions direct political movements, and millions of women are holding political meetings apart from men this year.

Yet, the technique these women are using makes me hopeful that other millions will join them.

But first their technique.

It's as old in America as log cabin raisings, cornhusking bees, and quilting parties: where neighbors get together for good hard home-work and are fed so well they think it's a party.

Every woman's political meeting I've attended this year has opened with prayer. This is an old American custom.

Every meeting, while standing, has sung "God Bless America," and has given the Salute to the Flag. This today is one of America's heart-felt customs.

Every meeting has had serious political speeches, for home study. When Politics becomes our homework, we're getting somewhere!

And nearly every meeting has served food.

I met it first in Kansas City in a beautiful house in the Country Club District. "Ritzy politics," I found myself thinking. But I was mistaken. That was a group of Independents and they came to that luncheon each bearing a covered dish.

Seems Symbolical

Somehow the covered dish seems symbolical to me of Grassroot Politicians.

In Chanute, Kansas, there was a county-wide covered-dish luncheon held in the Christian Church. Two hundred women had brought home-cooked dishes from farm and town kitchens—and when those covered dishes were opened and spread out upon a great long table, cafeteria style, it was the most marvelous display of American food anyone can imagine. Chicken, cottage cheese, deviled eggs, every known salad, every known pie and cake, all the jams and old-fashioned piccalilli. Each woman contributed also five cents which covered the charge for coffee and dishwashing.

There were plenty of men there—all of the county candidates. Food like that would make any man a candidate to eat it!

Down in central Missouri there was a country meeting called School of Politics. They prepared for 100 and had 400 extra. No em-

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

Betting Repeal

The first signatures on the initiative petition for repeal of parimutuel betting at horse and dog tracks in Massachusetts were received today at headquarters of Citizens Committee of Massachusetts, Little Building, Boston, sponsors of the drive.

Containing 24 signatures, the petition was received from the Tatham Woman's Club of West Springfield. It was circulated by Catherine E. Kendall.

Model of River Aids Study Of Navigation in Tasmania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—One of the most elaborate working models ever attempted by hydraulic engineers has been constructed by the Launceston Marine Board in order to study the navigating waters of the 40-mile-long Tamar estuary. The purpose of the model is to attempt to find out whether a channel can be maintained, of sufficient depth for navigation, by means of walls or groins, without resorting to expensive dredging operations.

The construction of the model occupied a hydraulic engineer and his staff a year and cost several thousand pounds. It was undertaken to save useless expenditure on full-scale experiments in the river bed itself.

All the characteristics of the Tamar have been faithfully reproduced and not only do normal tides flow and ebb regularly, but abnormal floods, to which the Tamar is liable, may be set up at will.

All Details Reproduced

Cross sections of the river were cut to scale in galvanized iron and used as moulds to reproduce the river bed in concrete. Gaps in the concrete, however, were left where sand or mud banks exist in the river proper and these were filled with sand and clay mixtures to correspond with the nature of the bank itself.

The fresh water, pouring into the Tamar from its tributaries, the North and South Esks, has been reproduced and carries with it in suspension matter that the engineers expect will reproduce the conditions that have made the investigation necessary — the rapid accumulation of silt deposits in the upper reaches.

Movies Aid Work

Records of the tides in the estuary were kept for 12 months, plotted, and reproduced on movie film. This film is scanned by a photo-electric cell, which, in turn, works two valves controlling the flow of water into or out from the tidal tanks with which the model is equipped.

The 40-mile length of estuary has been scaled down and is reproduced in a length of 71 feet in the model. The tidal period has had to be scaled down proportionately and a tidal flow that in the river proper takes 12 hours 25 minutes is accomplished in the model in 2 minutes 9 seconds.

In one day's running of the model actual conditions in the river over a year are reconstructed.

Canada Ships More Bacon Although Pact Has Expired

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (CP)—The Bacon Agreement with the United Kingdom ran out yesterday but the farmer had little reason to notice it. Hog marketings are continuing at the record levels of recent weeks, in the expectation that a satisfactory new agreement will be reached before Agriculture Minister Gardiner leaves the United Kingdom.

As far as the hog producer is concerned, the old Bacon Agreement became ineffective at least three weeks ago, since it takes that long for a hog to get from the farm to seaboard in the form of bacon.

Nevertheless, on the Government's instructions, the Bacon Board is continuing to take deliveries at the peak rate of the last few weeks, which is around 7,840,000 pounds a week, the price to be set later. The minimum weekly rate under the old agreement was 5,600,000 pounds, which was increased as the British Government saw fit.

It is expected here the bacon needs of the United Kingdom in the next year will continue at about the present level. However, whether the price to be set in the next agreement will be as high as it was in the year closing today is another question.

If the minimum weekly delivery for the next year is to be substantially higher than last year, some argument may be advanced for a slight reduction in price.

The Dominion Government's problem is to dispose of a commodity which has developed a definite surplus. Production is roughly 40 per cent above that of a year ago, with the prospect that the average for the year will be at least 25 or 30 per cent above last year.

Canada Stiffens Measures Against Border Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Stricter surveillance to curb a sharp increase in the smuggling of American cigarettes into Canada during the past few months especially since the new federal and provincial revenus taxes have been in force was announced recently by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police here.

Numerous small seizures, some of only a few packages have been made recently.

Cigarette smuggling has long been one of the minor offences of tourists and travelers journeying to the United States, police declared, but with the wide difference in price now between American and Canadian cigarettes, the aspects of the situation have changed and the illegal importation of cigarettes has reached the stage of a large commercial proposition.

Stiff fines, with prison options if the fines are not met, will be sought in all prosecutions in the future, it was announced.

Western Hemisphere Called 'Spiritual Dyke'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Gen. Guillermo J Mohr, Inspector General of Argentina, said yesterday that the Western Hemisphere nations, by their spirit of cooperation, would form a spiritual dyke on which "the unlimited ambitions" of the Old World were bound "to wreck themselves."

General Mohr addressed a luncheon given for Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, by the Latin American Military delegations which have just concluded a tour of United States defense posts.

Dry Docks—The Service Stations of the Sea

First graving dock of any size in U. S., built at Boston Navy Yard in 1833, still used.

Drydocks, those all-important "service stations" for merchantmen and men-of-war alike, are very much in the news these days; to the nation's drydock establishment, $23,680,000 in new projects has been ordered recently by Congress. Following is a ship-shape description of the what and why of drydocks, as told by a naval expert.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All over the world, day in and day out, ships are being "drydocked." To the sailor, this work is a stereotyped procedure, for there must be places where the underwater portions of ships may be examined, cleaned, painted or repaired.

Emergency dockings are occasioned by accidental damage to a ship below the water-line. Routine dockings take place at predetermined intervals of time. Ships that are almost constantly underway, such as passenger vessels plying regular routes, require docking about once a year, but ships which lie in port for considerable periods of time, require more frequent attention due to marine growth attaching itself to their bottoms more quickly. In some tropical ports where local conditions are favorable for marine growth, a ship's bottom will become exceptionally foul in a remarkably short length of time, while in cold water ports little fouling will occur.

Marine growth is both organic and inorganic. The organic growth consists of various species of mussels, while grasses of numerous kinds form the inorganic variety. Both growths roughen a ship's bottom, the inorganic form having by far the greater effect in this respect. This roughness influences the speed of a ship and is reflected in a corresponding loss in fuel economy. The higher the speed, the more pronounced the retarding effect, and in aggravated cases of foul bottom it is not unusual for a high speed vessel to drop 25 per cent below her maximum speed. A ship operating under normal conditions, may be expected to lose speed at the approximate rate of one per cent a month.

Growth Impartial

Marine growth attaches itself impartially to steel and wooden hulls, but the latter are also subject to attack by shipworms which bore into and permanently injure underwater wooden structures. A tight covering of sheet copper below the water-line, prevents the entrance of worms and inhibits organic growth, when applied to wooden hulls, but a similar use of cooper sheathing with steel hulls is impracticable on account of electrolysis being set up. Before the days of coppering, it was customary to protect wooden hulls with liberal applications of pitch.

When ships were small, working on their bottoms presented no difficulty because they could be hauled out on a beach. However, as ships increased in size, they became increasingly difficult to handle in this manner and careening was adopted. This procedure involved so much strain on the hull, that it could not be used when vessels became still larger and the custom of heaving them down afloat came into use. With yet larger ships, other means of getting at their bottoms had to be devised or improved upon. These efforts brought about the development of the marine railway, the floating dock and the graving dock.

Marine railways are reputed to have been used by the Carthaginians. They were held in high favor during the early 1800s and were adequate for the largest craft of that time. Prior to 1823, when a large marine railway was installed at the Washington Navy Yard, there were no docking facilities in the United States for vessels of any size. Practical considerations limit the use of marine railways to use with vessels of not more than about 300 feet in length, but they are in wide use today for small craft.

Boston Had First

Floating docks came into use in the eighteenth century. Because they could be cheaply constructed of wood, they continued to be popular for many years. Though still in limited use for small and medium sized vessels, their disadvantages, even when made of steel, brought the graving dock into general use and such structures of 1,000 or more feet in length, are to be found in widely separated localities throughout the world.

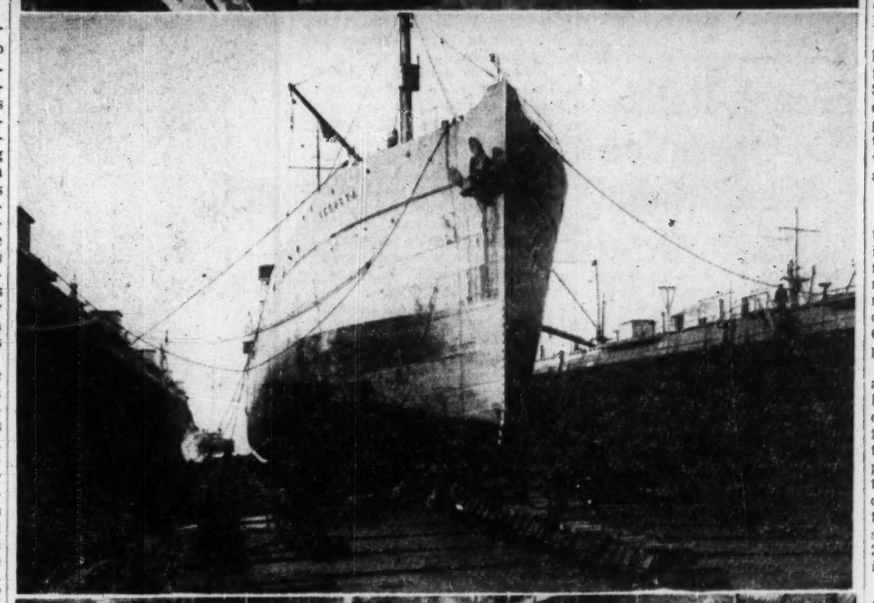
Boston had the first graving dock of any size in the United States—completed at the Navy Yard in 1833 and still rendering efficient service within the limitations of its dimensions.

Graving docks are excavations, approximating the shape of a ship's hull, lined with timber, masonry or concrete, into which a vessel is floated. The entrance is then closed and the water pumped out, allowing the ship to settle on blocks arranged to conform to the underwater contour of the ship. All vessels of any size are fitted with docking keels at the turns of the bilges. The keel proper and the docking keels rest on the blocks and distribute the weight of the ship. Smaller vessels rest on their keels alone and are held in place by shores wedged between the ships' sides and the walls of the dock. Modern docks are equipped with traveling cranes, capstans, pumping machinery of large capacity, flooding arrangements, water heaters, fire protection, and electrical and telephone connections.

The process of docking a ship begins with setting the keel blocks, flooding the dock and then removing the caisson from across the outer end. At a selected time of slack water, the vessel, which has been adjusted to be on an even keel both fore and aft and athwartships, is pointed fairly into the entrance by towboats. By means of a head line from a capstan at the inner end of the dock, the ship is slowly drawn into place, being centered by athwartship lines. When squarely in place, as determined by sighting marks, the ship is held motionless.

Meanwhile, the caisson has been replaced across the outer end of the dock. The pumps are started and the dock is slowly cleared of water, allowing time for men on floats to scrape the sides and bottom free of marine growth. Stages are rigged from which the underwater portion of the hull is wire-brushed and painted, two coats of anti-corrosive paint being followed by one coat of a paint which contains material inhibitive to marine growth. All underwater parts are carefully inspected and needed repairs effected. The ship is then ready to be undocked and proceed on her way prepared to render economical service.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



Galloway; Keystone; By a Staff Photographer

Painting, Repairing and Cleaning Operations in Dry Dock

In the picture at top workmen are seen applying paint to a large craft in dry dock. The center shows a ship under repair, and the lower a dry dock under repair in another dry dock.

Frequency Modulation Licenses Given to 15 U. S. Radiocasters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission yesterday authorized 15 applicants geopraghically scattered throughout the country to engage in frequency modulation radio casting on a commercial basis as soon as they are able to do so.

"The granting of these licenses," said Chairman James Lawrence Fly, "marks an important milestone in the continued advance of the radio industry."

Frequency modulation is a system of high frequency radiocasting designed to eliminate static and increase fidelity of reception.

More than 50 applications for FM commercial operation still are pending. Mr. Fly said these would be acted upon as expeditiously as possible.

The commission said the authorizations would bring FM service to millions of persons. The authorizations:

Detroit—The Evening News Association.

Los Angeles—Don Lee Broadcasting System.

Baton Rouge, La.—Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co.

Salt Lake City—Radio Service Corporation of Utah.

Chicago—Zenith Radio Corporation.

Mt. Washington, N. H.—The Yankee Network.

Milwaukee—The Journal Company.

New York City—The National Broadcasting Company, William G. H. Finch, and Marcus Loew Booking Agency.

Evansville, Ind.—Evansville on The Air, Inc.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Howitt-Wood Radio Company, Inc.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Frequency Broadcasting Corporation.

Columbus, Ohio—WBNS, Inc.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Capitol Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Expanded Airplane Program Seen Necessary by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Congress may be asked to approve a new and greater warplane program than the one now outlined for this country, President Roosevelt indicated at his press conference today.

Declaring that an expansion of production facilities is necessary if this country is to meet British and American plane orders, the President said that current enlargements are being made to meet the Anglo-American orders already given and that if both Britain and the Army are to obtain 12,000 additional planes, a new expansion program will be necessary.

The President indicated the immense task confronting the country's plane industry by revealing that only recently the total of placed contracts with the aircraft industry jumped from $8,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000. He said, however, that the National Defense Advisory Commission had not yet acted on his request that means be found to facilitate the construction of 12,000 additional planes for the British.

The President gave no hint as to how the new plants would be financed, but did say that William S. Knudsen, the Commission's Production Chief, is working on a plan to enable automobile factories to produce separate plane parts which would then be assembed in a central plant.

Faces Huge Task

The American aircraft industry today faces the huge task of building more than 60,000 planes for this country and Britain within the next few years, as Navy Department officials announce the award of a $106,125,396 contract to the Glenn Martin Company for a reported 2,000 warplanes.

The department also announced a $41,886,581 contract with the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation for airplane engines. No indication was given as to the types of planes involved in the Glenn Martin order. Since that company specializes in bombers—frequently of the long-range type—it is presumed here that a portion of the 2,000 planes will be of giant flying-boat type.

Meanwhile, the United States Army is described as considering several plans to put the American plane industry on a mass-production basis within the shortest possible period of time. One plan is said to call for the election of one or more new plane plants by private planes companies but with the aid of money advanced by the Government.

May Build Assembly Plants

The other plan is believed to involve the erection of several plants whose job it would be to assemble the separate plane parts turned out en masse in the country's automobile factories. There is little in plane production circles here but that the automobile industry will be forced to turn more and more to the production of planes if this country is to reach the huge output goal which it has set for itself and which must be attained if Great Britain is to attain aerial superiority over Germany.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have already been committed in this country to plane-plant expension, with Great Britain itself having invested more than $100,000,000 in such activities, according to reliable sources. Since such expansion is limited by the amount of machines which will be available to equip the completed plants and since the machine industry is up to its ears in orders now, some observers here believe that it will be a year or so before machinery would be available for even a portion of the 15 or so new plants reputedly under consideration.

British Orders Static

That a limit to new plane-plant construction is being reached is confirmed here by word that the British, although willing to add to the $100,000,000, are not contemplating any new investments at the present time.

Meanwhile, a prediction that the United States will be producing more than 1,200 planes a month by next January has been made by Frank Bane, Director of the National Defense Advisory Commission's Division of Co-operation, in a speech before the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association convention here.

Mr. Bane, who acts as an aide to William Knudsen, Commission Production Chief, said that the expected January rate of 1,200 planes a month would rise sharply to around 3,000 a month by early in 1942.

Mr. Bane also said that the new Garand semi-automatic rifle is now being produced at the rate of more than 2,000 a week and that in a few months it is scheduled to reach 1,000 a day.

Do Your Christmas Mailing Early—Especially If It's to Foreign Lands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—It's 55 days until Christmas, but if you're playing Santa Claus to people in foreign lands, you'd better start doing something about it right now.

Packages, particularly those designed to hang on European Christmas trees, are going to be the worst problem.

The Post Office Department has suspended holiday parcel post service to 40 countries, a list of which reads like a trip through the atlas.

Among those countries, however, which the United States mail will try to help Santa reach are:

England, France, Scotland, Ireland, Spain and Portugal.

On the other hand the following nations definitely are not on the postal Yuletide delivery lists:

Germany, Poland, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, Sweden, The Netherlands.

Ironically, Christmas parcels may not be sent to the Vatican City State and Palestine, the Holy Land.

There are many little and far-away places to which the Kris Kringle parcel service has been suspended, such as:

Albania, Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British Somaliland, the Channel Islands, Cyprus, Danzig, Egypt, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, French Somaliland, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Norway, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Republic of Lebanon, Trans-Jordan and Yugoslavia.

Packages for the other places should be mailed immediately, and Christmas cards and letters should be posted as early in November as possible.

In years past the Post Office Department has had a rule against allowing Christmas stamps or stickers on the address side of articles mailed to foreign countries.

Saddened by the whole Christmas situation, the Department has lifted this regulation for the period Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, 1941.

So go ahead, if you want to brighten up your foreign mail with little stickers proclaiming "Merry Christmas." The Department knows it'll mean more work, but conceivably it may do some good—at the other end of the line.

Appeal Made for Winter Clothing For a Million British Youngsters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—An appeal for warm new or used clothing for British children facing a winter of cold and exposure was made by Friends of Children, Inc., today. Probably a million British youngsters, their homes and possessions bombed or in jeopardy, were in need of American assistance, spokesmen for the organization said.

Mrs. Joseph E. Goodbar, Executive Secretary, who with Mrs. Clark Williams, President, was instrumental in founding the Friends of Children organization in June, stressed two ways in which assistance could be dispatched in aid of British children, as follows:

First, donations of money. These may be sent to Joseph V. LeRoy, Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

Second, donations of garments, shoes, blankets, quilts, and other clothing, either used or new. Christmas toys, dolls and other presents small in size, unlikely to break and simple to pack. These should be sent to organization headquarters at 36 West Forty-fourth Street.

"In England alone there are 4,000,000 little ones below the age of five," she said. "Four million more are between five and nine and still another 4,000,000 between the ages of nine and 14. These 12,000,000 children face a future as dark as scientific destruction can make it."

Shipments are made every week by Friends of Children, including warm clothing, shoes, underwear and blankets, she added.

An exhibition of paintings of London and Paris, made up of canvases on loan from public and private collections, conducted for the benefit of the British War Relief Society, will be open through November at the Knoedler and Durand-Ruel Galleries, No. 14 East Fifty-seventh Street.

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Palmetto Limited—Through Pullman and coach train serving Carolina and Georgia resorts to Savannah. *Lvs. New York (Penn. Sta.) 2:40 p.m. daily*

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Is American Free Government in Danger?

Most fiery of the many issues raised in the current presidential campaign is a question which in its simplest, starkest and possibly overstated terms is this:

"Does the third term candidacy of President Roosevelt constitute a menace of dictatorship?"

Actually the question is much broader than that, more inclusive, less sharp, but none the less challenging. Rounded out, softened a bit, and limited to more immediate and palpable possibilities, it might be more fully stated in some such terms as these:

"Do the leftist social tendencies, the concentration of power, the bureaucracy, and the influence of corrupt urban political machines—all assertedly represented in the New Deal—add up to put in jeopardy the present Republican form of government in the United States, threatening to substitute for it a type of state socialism and to destroy democracy from within while avowedly fighting to protect it against attack from without?"

Affirmed and Denied

The charge is contained in various forms of speeches of Wendell L. Willkie and other Republican leaders, while it is equally fervently denied by orators for the Administration. The latter point to the freedoms currently enjoyed by residents of the United States, emphasize the absence of restraints on speech or press, and aver that the "instruments of public power" forged by the New Deal are being used in response to the popular will.

Mr. Willkie crystallized the indictment when he spoke at Springfield, Ill., on October 18. Subscribing to a statement by Lincoln that, "The people have a revolutionary right to change their form of government whenever they so desire," he added that he wished the American people to understand the nature of the changes involved.

He continued:

> Let me state to you what . . . is, I believe, the most important issue that ever confronted the American people. . . .
>
> The issue is whether America shall adopt a form of what might well be described as state socialism, or if you wish the term better, state capitalism, or if you want to state it in a different way, complete centralized government dominating the economic life of the people.
>
> On that issue, by all of his acts, by all that he is doing, whether consciously or not, the third-term candidate is in favor of establishing such a system of government in the United States.

The drift into a socialistic system, he asserted, is tending to come about through the effect of the heavy spending and the debts being rolled up by the Administration.

> The continued creation of a national debt, without any intention of ever reducing it or of preventing its constant increase, means just one thing, and that is that the Federal government gradually takes over the economic instrumentalities of this country.
>
> I have talked with many of the men of the school of thought of the Administration, and they quite consciously believe, and in private conversation say, that the way to socialize the economic instrumentalities of the United States is to create a large enough national debt that in and of itself will constitute the socializing process.

Other facets of the subject Mr. Willkie has touched by pointing out that political machines such as the Hague organization in Jersey City are inimical to civil liberties, by pledging that if he is elected President his Administration will harbor no office-holders disloyal to the Government, and by declaring that, "when we accept the idea that one man is indispensable we take a long stride away from the democracy directly toward dictatorship in fact if not in name."

An Unrecognized Trend

He summed up his case at the New York Herald Tribune Forum on October 23, using these words:

> We fail to see that the identical process which wrecked the liberties of Europe, has been going on here in America right before our eyes. We fail to recognize the stealthy concentration of power that has characterized the progress of the New Deal. We do not recognize it for what it is: A trend, partly accidental, partly deliberate, toward the establishment of state domination over our lives. . . .
>
> Once we have submitted to the domination of our economic life by an all-powerful central government, individual liberty is gone.

President Roosevelt earlier this month had referred to the benefits of free, uncensored education and its importance in a democracy, while dedicating a group of schools in his home county, Dutchess County, New York. But his response to the implications of tendency toward dictatorship was discernible mainly in his message to the same New York Herald Tribune Forum.

He too quoted from Lincoln, "Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us; nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government. . . ." These menaces he treated as coming from foreign autocracies and their propaganda.

The Roosevelt Case

Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

> They have a strange misconception of our national character. . . .
>
> They believe that we are disunited and defenseless because we believe in free inquiries and free debate; because we argue with each other; because we engage in political campaigns; because we recognize the sacred right of the minority to disagree with the majority, and to express that disagreement even loudly.
>
> . . . As to the humorous theory that we are hybrid and undynamic, mongrel and corrupt, and that therefore we can have no common tradition, let them look at most gatherings of Americans and study the common purpose that animates those gatherings. Let them look at any church sociable in any small town, at any fraternal convention, or meeting of doctors, or mine workers, at any cheering section of any football game.
>
> Let them look with special attention at the crowds which will gather in, and around every polling place on Nov. 5. Let them observe the unconquerable vitality of democracy. It is the very mingling of races, dedicated to common ideals, which creates and re-creates our vitality. . . .
>
> The bold, the adventurous men of many origins, united in their determination to build a system which guaranteed freedom for themselves and all future generations. They built a system in which government and people are one, a nation which is a partnership and can continue as a partnership. That is our strength today.

On passages such as these from the contending candidates many Americans will determine their votes next Tuesday.

Political Discussion in the Traditional Atmosphere

Courtesy, Bland Gallery, Inc., New York

"Arguing the Point, Settling the Presidency," by A. F. Tait

'The Man Who Doesn't Vote'

At the request of a reader, we reprint here portions of an editorial which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor November 5, 1938, under the title, "The Man Who Doesn't Vote":

> A few days ago a man who works with his hands put into a dozen words a truth political philosophers have stated less clearly in volumes: "The man who defeats good government is the man who doesn't vote."
>
> There is something for Americans to think about as they again face the opportunity to say at the ballot box what kind of government they want. It is merely a matter of mathematics. Let enough citizens fail to vote and government passes into the hands of a minority. That can happen in America—it has.
>
> It is not too much to say that nearly all elections are decided by the stay-at-home vote. In 1936, some 30,000,000 Americans qualified to vote did not.
>
> And it is not merely the decision of one election that is at stake. Self-government itself is not safe when 30,000,000 Americans do not care what kind of government they have. Truly, the man who defeats good government is the man who doesn't vote.

Incidentally, a non-partisan organization in New York designating itself as "Citizen's Responsibility to Vote" estimates that there are from 14 to 18 million church members in the United States who, by the statistics of 1936, neglect to vote. The organization makes this comment:

> "It is not merely man's privilege to vote if he cares to do so; it is his solemn duty, bought with the lives of millions throughout the ages. Religious freedom has been born through self-government and can be passed on by church members as a heritage to their sons and daughters through exercising the right to vote."

For Further Reading

Some representative books on politics and government in the United States include:

"Introduction to American Government," by Frederic A. Ogg and P. Orman Ray.

"The New American Government and Its Work," by James T. Young.

"American Government and Politics," by Charles A. Beard.

"The American Party System," by Charles E. Merriam and Harold F. Gosnell.

"Politics of Democracy," by E. Pendleton Herring.

"Political Parties and Electoral Problems," by R. C. Brooks.

"American Parties and Elections," by E. M. Sait.

"State Government," by Frank G. Bates and Oliver P. Field.

"The Book of the States," published biennially by the Council of State Governments.

Greater Facilities Are Urged To Fight Alcoholism Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Facilities in the United States for attacking the menace of alcoholism are conspicuously inferior to those of Sweden, Switzerland and Holland, according to Dr. C. C. Pierce, Director of District No. 1 of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Pierce was one of the speakers at the third annual meeting of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, an associated society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Commodore Hotel here, on Oct. 15, when a broad program for attacking alcoholism, based on research, was discussed. A census of the Nation's alcoholics, to determine whether they number "150,000 or a million," was proposed by Dr. Karl M. Bowman of Bellevue Hospital.

In Switzerland one-tenth of the revenues from the retail liquor trade is required by law to be used as a subsidy for anti-alcoholic organizations and the treatment of alcoholics, Dr. Pierce said, while in Sweden a central board in each local community acts as a clearing house to cases referred to it, sending patients to state hospitals. In Holland, before the war, "consultation bureaus for alcoholism" were established in each of the greater towns.

Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., who presided, declared that alcoholism constituted the Nation's greatest malady not now being systematically attacked. He defined an "alcoholic" as a person who could not, or would not, control his drinking and needed thorough and systematic treatment.

Diversion of some of the revenues from alcohol by States for research into the problem of alcoholism was advocated by Reginald T. Cole, secretary-treasurer of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, while social workers attending the conference advocated more attention to prevention of alcoholism by such means as community clinics.

One of the future studies sponsored by the Council will include a census of alcoholics, a spokesman said after the close of the meeting. This census, however, would not cover the entire Nation, but would probably be a sampling taken of certain small areas, he added. The meeting of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, a body described as "frankly seeking the co-operation of both wets and drys," was attended by distillers, drys, social workers, physicians, liquor commissioners and churchmen.

Among the organizations now supporting the work of the Council and associated institutions are the Carnegie Corporation, the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society, the Danzian Foundation for Medical Research and the Distilled Spirits Institute.

Its directors include Winfred Overholser; Luther Gulick, Director of the Institute of Public Administration; Karl M. Bowman, Director of Psychiatry, Bellevue Hospital; Anton J. Carlson, Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago; Hans T. Clarke, Professor of Biochemistry, Columbia University; Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service; Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of The Osborne Association, and F. R. Moulton, Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Curator Seeks Rare Items of Silver In Virginia Homes for Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1—These are adventurous days for Edward Morris Davis, 3d, curator of decorative arts at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts here, as he visits private homes throughout Virginia in search of rare items of French, English, Colonial and modern silver for the forthcoming survey exhibition which opens at the museum on Nov. 20.

Ever since the exhibition was announced and Mr. Davis made a special appeal for the loan of privately-owned collections or items, he has been busy night and day identifying "hallmarks," classifying and evaluating pieces of silver whose owners often were not aware of their value. Mr. Davis is not only adding, day by day, to his hoard of rare silver objects-of-art, but is accumulating a fund of human interest stories.

Here is one that might have a parallel in any Virginia home today. It is the story of a small piece of silver not quite six inches high which, until a few years ago, had been used upside down as a flower vase by its owner. It had been appraised at $5 in the settlement of an estate. One day a friend dropped in for lunch who was familiar with Colonial silver. The friend's eye lighted on the improvised flower vase. He asked permission to examine it and, in a few minutes, had pronounced it as one of the rarest examples of American silver. It is now insured for $35,000. Unfortunately, the museum will not be able to afford this cost for a single item in the extensive exhibition.

No Item Too Small

"No item is too small for the exhibition," said Mr. Davis, sitting in his office, flanked by reference books, silver and magnifying glasses. By way of illustrating his point, the curator was jubilant over the fact that there was available for the show a collection of clasps, whose existence is extremely rare. The clasps, which are being lent by Mrs. Maurice Brix, are signed and were used mostly for necklaces.

Mr. Davis is on a ceaseless hunt for 17th and 18th century American silver, particularly that made by Virginia silversmiths, such as Michael Aimsworth, who, in 1775, was advertising his craftsmanship to the citizens of Frederick county; or James Craig, Samuel Galt and James Getty. Then there were Hill and Waddill, who worked in Petersburg in 1780, and Thomas Howard, who landed at Jamestown in 1620; also John Jones, who, in 1784, is known to have been in Augusta County.

If any of the work of these craftsmen comes to light in Virginia, it will be included in the gallery devoted to the 17th and 18th century Colonial silver. "We are hoping that some Virginians own such items," the curator said. "In order, however, to show the craft of the American silversmith adequately, it will be necessary to borrow a large number of items from outside the State."

In addition to the Colonial gallery, one will be devoted entirely to the 17th and 18th century British items owned by Virginians and of which the curator said there were a great number. The pieces will be selected on their merit—either for being artistic, rare, genealogical or historical.

Significance of Hallmarks

Discussing this section of the exhibition and British silver in general, Mr. Davis dropped a few hints to owners who might be puzzled by the minute markings on their silver which to the craft are known as "hallmarks." These marks were used as early as 1544. "There are usually five to be found on all British silver," the curator explained. No. 1, the lion passant, seen on English silver even in the present day, according to Mr. Davis, was first used in 1854 as a mark that indicated the metal to be of sterling quality. The second mark denotes the town in which the piece was made, such as the leopard's head of London. The third mark is a letter indicating the date of making, and the fourth is the head of the ruling monarch, which, it was explained, first came into use in 1784. The fifth "hallmark" is a cipher or the initial of the maker.

As to examples of European silver, should enough pieces be found within the next few weeks, Mr. Davis will endeavor to include them in the exhibition. In the case of contemporary craftsmen, they will be interested in the gallery devoted to modern silversmiths.

After all is said and done, you may own a rare item and your safest bet is to take it to Mr. Davis or request him to inspect it in your home. And, by the bye, if you have a piece marked "Sheffield," it might interest you to know that a crown on the piece denotes solid silver and not plated ware, for Sheffield-made silver dating back to 1773. The first assay office was established in the British town in the same year.

Sleep Expert Gives Some Tips To Rookies on How to Make a Bed

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Army has just ordered 2,000,000 new sheets; thousands of new soldiers presently will be making their own beds for the first time; and for them a businesslike woman named Martha Alden has some pertinent tips.

Miss Alden, who has the unusual job of "sleep expert" for a big sheet company, remarks that bed-making looks simple to a man until he tries it—or until he writhes through a long night in one of his own beds—and that there are a few little angles that make all the difference between pleasure and punishment.

The basic thing in bed-making is to get the center fold of the sheets in the middle of the bed and make sure it stays there as you proceed.

Point 2 is to work from the foot of the bed toward the head, tucking in the bottom sheet before you go any further.

The top sheet should reach the head of the bed, allowing for plenty of fold-back, and should be left loose on the sides until you have the blankets on, then all of them tucked in together.

Half the battle for a good night's sleep centers around the pillow. Every time the bed is made the pillow should be carefully turned both over and around, reversing both the surfaces and the ends, so that it won't become a pancake.

If you awaken in the middle of the night with the bed in a tangle, Miss Alden insists that the proper thing to do is get up and make the bed over.

"The couple of minutes' discomfort is not as bad for you as continuing to thrash around until dawn."

Sleep experts, she acknowledges, have yet to find the answer to the classic problem of whether a man with a beard should sleep with it out or in.

Roosevelt Flays 'Social' Medicine

BETHESDA, Md., Nov. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared yesterday that "neither the American people nor their Government intend to socialize medical practice any more than they plan to socialize industry."

This pronouncement was made in an address delivered at the dedication of the new $4,000,000 plant of the National Institute of Health, a Government research agency near this suburb of the national capital.

Speaking from the high portico of the Administration building to Federal and State officials and a crowd seated in rows below him, the Chief Executive held up the family doctor as a bulwark of the Nation and espoused "a partnership" of "Federal, State and local health and medicine."

Nazi Ship Flees Rio Only to Run Aground

PORT ALEGRE, Brazil, Nov. 1—The 6,062-ton German freighter Rio Grande, sheltered in Rio Grande Harbor since the war broke out, attempted to sail last night without permission of port authorities, but ran aground in the harbor entrance channel.

Three tugboats worked in an effort to pull her off. She was fully loaded.

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French Culture Suspended Until Better Days Come

"Europe in Transition"
Sixth of 13 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To say that France is in transition is to understate one of the most tremendous facts of modern history.

For the Third Republic, which has been swept away in the military debacle that placed France under the domination of German arms, today faces only two alternatives.

So long as the German military grip on the Continent is unbroken, the Government in France will speak in the accents dictated from Berlin.

Should the tide of war change, it would be possible to conceive a France bearing some relation to the nation which once spoke in terms of "liberté, egalité, fraternité."

To explore, in some measure, the future of France, it is necessary to weigh those factors which have contributed to the Nation's present dilemma.

Change Began in Russia

One reason why the consequences of defeat have been so grievous for all Frenchmen who cherish liberal ideals is that the present war is more than a revival of the age-long duel between France and Germany. It is also a phase of the totalitarian revolution that began in Russia, that extended in a somewhat different form to Italy and to Germany and that has now subdued the whole of continental Europe. So German aspirations in relation to France are far wider than territorial annexation or economic spoils. France must become a cog in a Europe that is run according to the formulas of the National Socialistic system.

At first sight it must seem surprising that there has been no revolution in France since the war. Throughout history defeated people have often rebelled against the Government and often against the social order which prevailed at the beginning of the war. The vanquished Central Powers of the first World War, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, went through their revolutions. France, as a reaction to the Prussian victories in 1870-1871, first overthrew Napoleon III and then experienced bitter fighting between the radicals of the Paris Commune and the more conservative provisional government.

But one cannot recognize any authentic revolutionary character in the Vichy regime, headed by a Marshal Philippe Pétain and largely composed of supple politicians who have changed their views more than once and now incline to a brand of diluted Fascism which, as they hope, will find favor in the eyes of the German conquerors. The Vichy Government might almost be described as government by default.

Public Opinion Paralyzed

Only one who, like the writer, personally experienced the French collapse last June, can understand how completely paralyzed were all the normal agencies of public opinion at the time when Premier Paul Reynaud, tired and discouraged, handed over the responsibility of government to Pétain and gave up the idea of retiring to a new fighting base in the colonies.

France was one enormous fugitive camp. Every town in southwestern France was packed beyond imagination with refugees, who slept in any corner they could find, in the streets, in their automobiles. The newspapers had become tiny sheets, moving their offices from one provincial town to another, and able to print little but official communiqués.

Millions of French people were wandering refugees, uprooted from their homes, trades, and businesses. Millions more were in the Provinces which had been occupied by the rapidly advancing Germans. Political parties, trade unions, all forms of organization were in a state of chaotic dissolution. In this atmosphere it was easy for a few men behind the scenes to bring Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval to the fore. While there was certainly no mass popular movement for them, there was also no organized opposition, and no possibility of organizing one.

Another important factor was the mood of the people. Judging from the many soldiers and civilians with whom I talked during the great flight from Paris to the Spanish frontier, the mood was overwhelmingly negative. There was great bitterness against "politicians" as a class, against all who could be regarded as responsible for the conduct or misconduct of the war. There was some feeling against the Popular Front and its leader, Leon Blum.

Poor Timing of Reforms

The Popular Front had always been unpopular with the conservative and well-to-do classes. But it was a Socialist barber, a refugee in St. Jean de Luz and one of the last Frenchmen with whom I talked in France, who said that, while he still believed in socialism, the timing of social reforms in France had been disastrous, because while the Germans were working harder to perfect their war machine, the French had been working less and losing too much time in strikes.

But this negative mood was not accompanied by positive enthusiasm for anything. The bottom had simply dropped out of the lives of the majority of the French people. They were not consciously Fascist, Communist, Monarchist or anything else. This is why it has been possible for the Vichy Cabinet to remain in power without serious challenge, although its authority has been practically nonexistent in the larger and more populous part of France which has been under German occupation, although its prestige is undermined by its obvious dependence on Germany and by the growing hardships of daily living.

It was France's misfortune to be called on to face the onset of a Germany which had been united by a brutally efficient and complete revolution at a time when it was psychologically shaken and economically weakened by two abortive revolutionary trends, one Fascist, the other radical labor. The thirties were for France a period of fermentation and unrest. The economic crisis stimulated discontent with the existing order; but no new faith emerged with sufficient magnetism to attract the allegiance of a majority, or even of a substantial minority of the French people.

Scandal in High Places

The serious riots in Paris in February, 1934, showed that there were many people in France who, if they could not accurately be called Fascists, were definitely out of sympathy with the parliamentary regime, which had just experienced a new scandal in the exposure of the international rogue, Stavisky, who had backers in high political circles.

The conservative Colonel de la Rocque and the ex-Communist worker, Jacques Doriot, who had turned into a violent nationalist, won a following for their Fascist groups, which caused alarm to Socialists and militant Republicans by holding drills and going through other military gestures that suggested imitation of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

In a reaction to the upsurge of Fascism the Popular Front swept the election of 1936; but it became intensely unpopular with conservatives from the beginning because of the wave of "sitdown strikes" that swept over the country. Differences developed within its own ranks. The Radical Socialists, fundamentally a middleclass party, looked with disfavor on labor extremism. While Premier Léon Blum's Cabinet, under pressure from England, adhered to the policy of nonintervention in Spain French Communists and Socialists strongly sympathized with the Spanish Republicans and did what they could to send volunteers, money and, when possible, arms to help the Republican cause.

In the end the Popular Front simply melted away. Like Fascism it had not won the united support of a large enough number of the French people to carry out a thoroughgoing plan of social and economic reconstruction or to satisfy the vague but general sense of disillusionment with the old political game of weak, unstable Cabinets, shifting party deals, parliamentary intrigues and, all too often, corruption in high places.

In ordinary times the French political regime during the thirties would not have been taken too tragically. It would have been remembered as a turbulent and not very distinguished era, with rather more than the normal share of unemployment and economic stagnaton, rather more than the normal number of riots and demonstrations and advocacy of extreme remedies, yet as a time when the average Frenchman went about his business, sat in his favorite sidewalk cafe over the afternoon paper, strolled in the Bois or perhaps took a holiday on the Riviera or the Basque coast.

Placed Faith in Army

Unfortunately the times were far from normal.

In the face of the modern war machine arising across the Rhine, Frenchmen of all classes placed great faith in the Army. Here was something that was truly national, outside of politics and prepared for any emergency. But this faith was not justified. The Army was not free from cliques and personal rivalries. It was a contraband joke during the war that the chief Generals were so busy fighting each other that they had no time to fight the Germans. It was also true of many politicians.

In short, the failure of the Third Republic in the supreme ordeal of war is to be understood not so much as due to positive treachery and sabotage, although there was some of this, as to innumerable failures of omission. Mediocrity was not enough. France produced pygmies in diplomacy, in war, in political leadership when giants, men of exceptional genius, would have been needed to save the situation.

What is France's future? It is safe to predict that the government which the Germans wish to see in power, whether in Vichy or in Paris, will remain in power —so long as the German military grip on the Continent is unbroken. For a time there was a good deal of criticism of the Vichy regime for incompetence and inactivity in the German-occupied area. Such criticism could not have been published without German approval. Now perhaps Marshal Pétain and M. Laval have won favor in German eyes.

Certain features of Fascism, authoritarian methods of rule, suppression of Freemasonry, anti-Semitism, perhaps compulsory physical training and labor will be almost forced on France so long as the Geman hegemony remains. But France will practice these measures in a milder and more diluted form.

Back to the Country

France will be a much poorer country, a country without glitter or glamour as a result of the lost war and its present unfortunate position, saddled with the costs of the German Army of Occupation and blockaded from outside. Meager food rations for a long time will replace the traditional generous meals and incomparable French cooking.

Many persons will gradually move back from the cities to the country, reversing the previous trend. One plan of the Vichy Government is to promote collective land settlement of organized groups, encouraging families, where possible, to settle in the districts from which they originally came.

Should the tide of the war dramatically turn, should Germany fail, the French people would wake up as if from a bad dream and all the sad months since the collapse would be erased from national history. Meanwhile great numbers of French people who have no faith in Vichy's effort to conciliate the conqueror, but who cannot speak out or resist will find a sure sanctuary in France's luminous and rich and many-sided national culture. Only recently I saw in a copy of one of the infrequent French newspapers which arrive in America a message from the Academician François Mauriac, entitled: "All is not lost."

"Montaigne is always there," he began, "and Blaise Pascal and Jean Racine." And he ends by blessing, in the pines and vineyards which he can see from his window, "that France which no disaster strikes down and which invisibly bears fruit amid the shades, amid the shame, amid the tears."

It is in this historic French culture which stretches so far back into the Middle Ages that many Frenchmen of varied political faiths will find a common shelter, a common defense against any attempt of the conqueror to destroy French national consciousness, a common consolation until the coming of better days.

Verboten

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"Paris, 1940" Is Free France's Title of Rodin's Statue

"France" is the name of the periodical published in London by the Government-in-Exile headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The cartoonist Kem affixes the Swastika-marked Défense de Penser, No Thinking Allowed, to his drawing after the famous statue of "The Thinker."

France Moving Toward Reich In 'Conditional Co-operation'

Continued from Page 1

was the French Chief of State's emphasis on French sovereignty and the obligation of the French Government to defend that sovereignty. This he coupled with acceptance "in principle" of collaboration with Germany.

This coincidence provides the machinery whereby future events are likely to precipitate France into military collaboration, although that step is not yet involved specifically. For "collaboration" presumably would mean use of French industry for German production and might ultimately be expanded even to the use of French naval bases by German ships.

Looking into the future it would seem likely that England would feel justified, and perhaps even obliged, in such an event to attack such French factories or naval bases. Should this develop then the doctrine of French sovereignty invoked by Marshal Pétain would logically lead to French military resistance against English measures.

Some Resistance by Vichy

But this remains a potential consequence of the developments of the past two days, and not a specific or immediate result. For the moment the situation is one in which such influences as the speech of the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and President Roosevelt's message to Marshal Pétain, and English pressure on Vichy, coupled with lack of internal unity in Vichy attested by Marshal Pétain's emphasis on the need for such unity, have succeeded in withholding from Germany its fullest desires.

There is authoritative reason for believing that Vichy's attitude has stiffened against the maximum German demands and that what has emerged represents a compromise, preserving momentarily some vestige of French independence.

But it would be unrealistic to conclude from this resistance—or from the parrent refusal to go the whole way now to military collaboration—that Vichy is declaring its independence of Berlin. Acceptance of the principle of collaboration with Berlin is an essential and perhaps decisive first step toward military association with the Axs.

Unexpected future developments might prevent the logical consequences of present "collaboration." But the movement appears to be in motion toward military association in the final analysis.

Election Opportunity Lost

The most serious setback to German desires is the improbability of French military association before the American elections. Berlin will be unable to present American voters with the apeparance of a European continent completely under Berlin's control.

But if there has been some disturbance to the tempo of German plans the fact remains that Berlin obtains the substance of its desires in such form that the most logical developments now forseeable would tend to carry France progressively farther into the German orbit.

It would probably require a drastic shift in political power in Vichy to upset this trend once it is formally established. Such a shift is conceivable in the opinion of some neutral diplomats who base their views on information from Vichy, but they see no reason for expecting it in the near future. And the elements now in control in Vichy possess a powerful weapon against any opposition movement.

That weapon is the 2,000,000 French prisoners in Germany. The great mass of France is probably more interested in the fate of these men than in any other thing. If collaboration with Germany can alleviate the lot of these men, the politicians who accomplish it might enjoy popularity and support, even in otherwise pupopular measures.

Overemphasis on Election

Obviously Germany loses something in failing to secure the appearance of a united continent before election day. But such a loss would be important only if it were true that the appearance of such continental unity would affect the outcome of the elections, and also if it were true that the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt would make a difference in American foreign policy.

Such assumptions are undoubtedly behind the strenuous German efforts to bring France decisively into their orbit. Yet informed official quarters in Berlin are not now attachcing as much weight to the outcome of the elections as might still appear on the surface.

Defeat for Mr. Roosevelt would, they realize, be important in Europe, not intrinsically, but only because much public opinion in Europe, both German and English, has come to attach probably false significance to such a development.

Berlin undoubtedly would prefer Mr. Roosevelt's defeat. But officials know that defeat would help them primarily only in that it would be interpreted as unfavorable in England. In other words they are under no illusions that a Willkie foreign policy would be less anti-Axis than Mr. Roosevelt's, but they do feel that Mr. Roosevelt's defeat would weaken English morale.

It follows that German diplomacy has suffered something of a superficial setback in Vichy, yet the Germans have apparently obtained the substance of their desires and set in motion a tendency which promises to bring Vichy steadily farther into their orbit.

Criticism of Army Defense Answered

National defense requirements are calling for the best in civilian and military preparations. Recently, The Christian Science Monitor published a series of articles critical of present Army policy and technique. Following is a spontaneous answer from a reader who writes with becoming feeling since she can accurately sign herself—we happen to know:

"By an Army Wife"

Although I am a regular subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor, and an active worker for it as well, this is the first time that I have felt impelled to offer a criticism. My complaint is with the series of articles starting in the issue of Sept. 30, 1940, about the United States Army, written by Col. William L. Neblett, Officers' Reserve Corps.

I am an Army wife and have lived in and with the Army for 14 years. I have lived on a number of Army posts throughout the United States and in the Canal Zone. For the last six years I have lived in civilian communities, where my husband has been stationed for civil duties connected with the Army. So, I feel I know something about the Army, its methods and ideas, and the men who belong to it, as well as something about civilian reactions to the Army.

I feel that Colonel Neblett's ideas, when presented, even if not indorsed, by such a respected medium as The Christian Science Monitor, are positively dangerous at a time when our Nation is girding itself for national defense. They represent a type of attitude toward the Army which I have encountered among certain types of civilians—not among reserve officers, because I don't believe that Colonel Neblett's ideas are at all representative of reserve officers, but among, shall we say, "dyed in the wool" civilians.

Hostility to Army

These civilians are the ones who in times of peace have an abhorrence to all things military. Of course all Americans, military men as well as civilians, abhor war with all of its brutalities, hate, and waste, but these people of whom I speak go further and abhor even the sight of a uniform or the evidence of even a slight preparation for the eventuality of war. An Army officer to them is a stuffed shirt being unnecessarily supported in a life of ease by the taxpayers' money. These people particularly abhor the appearance of American youth in uniform being "regimented" by the unsavory influence of the "military mind." They look on purchases of tanks and military airplanes as squandering of our national resources, which should be used for improving the standard of living, etc.

Then an emergency comes along and they suddenly realize that the country needs an army. Just as suddenly they discover, as a complete surprise, that the Army has no tanks or planes to speak of and is a mere skeleton, incapable of doing the job for which it is intended—fighting.

So far in this analysis no great harm has been done. The danger comes in the conclusion which these good people draw. They conclude that, because the Army is not immediately ready to do its job, the Army officers, the professional soldiers, have been asleep at the switch and have proved to be unworthy of the high trust placed in them. Forgotten are the long years of penny-pinching and even hostility toward the Army. Overlooked are the facts that, our Army has the best military airplanes, the best tanks, the best antitank gun, and many other bests in the world. Overloked is the fact that, in preparation for just such an eventuality as we are now in, the Army has worked out a mobilization system which has been paid the high compliment of imitation by the German General Staff. No, all such things are forgotten. Because the Army cannot "Blitzkrieg" at a moment's notice, the professional soldiers have fizzled.

Threat to Program

The next step in this "logic" is the one which threatens danger to our whole defense program, and is where Colonel Neblett comes into the picture. These civilians—and Colonel Neblett—conclude that, since the professional soldiers have proved to be incompetent, authority should be taken from their hands and vested with amateur soldiers, such as Colonel Neblett. It is difficult for me to conceive of what special qualifications these "citizen soldiers" would have for leadership in such a complicated game as modern warfare. Perhaps it would help to analyze Colonel Neblett's own statement as to the experienc which he feels qualifies him better for high command than the Regular Army officer. He says: "We reserve officers who have had experience in the last war are sure that our war experience and our subsequent competitive pursuits in civil life attune us much better to the tactics and technique of modern war than garrison or detached officer's duty in the Regular Army would have done, or has done for officers of the Regular Army." Presumably these "subsequent competitive pursuits" to which Colonel Neblett refers are in his particular case the practice of law in Los Angeles, Calif.

It is difficult for me to find an argument against a point of view which blandly claims that practice of law "attunes" a man "to the tactics and technique of modern war." It would be just as reasonable for my husband to say: "Poor old Colonel Neblett! He has gotten along for years practicing law in peace, but things are different now. This is an emergency. We must revise our ideas about some points of the law. Besides, the Supreme Court has 'Blitzkrieged' some of the old-fashioned ideas in which Colonel Neblett was raised. But I, now—during these years I have not been bound by old traditions and ideas. Instead I have occasionally acted as member of a court, or as trial judge advocate, or as defense counsel of an Army court-martial. Therefore, I am better 'attuned to the tactics and technique of modern law' than Colonel Neblett is."

Life of Preparation

But many unthinking people will accept Colonel Neblett's argument that since he has made a success of the practice of law in civil life, he is better qualified for leadership in war than is my husband, who has spent his whole life, since the age of 17 in preparing himself for just such an eventuality.

The explanation of this strange paradox is that the American people always have distrusted professional armies and have relied for defense on "citizen soldiers." This idea has been a basic principle of our American life. Nobody recognizes it better than the officers of the Regular Army. The War Department plans for national defense are based on this principle; placing strong reliance on the National Guard and organized reserves. For many years, since the World War, the War Department has put a large proportion of its effort into strengthening the National Guard and organized reserve.

There have been times in our history when this reliance on citizen soldiers has proved very costly and dangerous, well nigh disastrous, but we have always pulled through to eventual victory.

Now, we are beginning again to weld our small Regular Army and much larger citizen soldiery into the best fighting machine that we can make with the ingredients at hand. There is no reason why it should not be a good army, an entirely adequate army. But to be any good, its elements must pull together and not at cross purposes. This is no time for backbiting and selfish "sour grapes." There are plenty of jobs of great responsibility for all qualified officers of the Regular Army, Reserve Corps, and National Guard. If the tremendous talents which we possess in this country are harnessed together, pulling together, we shall obtain phenomenal results. But to attain this we must have unity, we must all be working together toward the same end.

Emphasis on Unity

There is my complaint with the Monitor. I have been pleased to see the Monitor emphasize this very theme of "unity" throughout the last few months. It pains me to have injected into the harmonious picture this element of selfish criticism, destructive rather than constructive. I do not mean the Regular Army should not be criticized. The Army has many faults. I could outline many myself. My husband and other Army officers I know are well aware of weaknesses in the Army. I have heard much more biting and impressive criticism of the Army from Army officers than Colonel Neblett ever would be able to make. The difference is that in recognizing the errors, they try to build up and strengthen the basic structure of the Army, which is undoubtedly sound, whereas Colonel Neblett's type of criticism aims at destroying what has been built up through the years and substituting for it something new and untried. In fact Colonel Neblett's alternative, as far as I can see, is nebulous.

My husband was on the recent maneuvers in New York State and from the explanation he has given me of the various criticisms which were expressed in these articles, I am inclined to believe that Colonel Neblett's complaints are based mostly on ignorance of what is being done by the Army. For example: the Army knows that it must have many more tanks, planes, and must have joint maneuvers with these weapons, but it is unreasonable to expect the Army to maneuver with weapons it does not have. In the First Army maneuvers brokendown trucks were used to represent tanks, and sticks and rain spouts to represent machine guns and mortars. These improvisations are fully as unsatisfactory to Regular Army officers as to Colonel Neblett. However, it is true that Regular Army officers do not agree that the day of the foot soldier is over. They know—as possibly Colonel Neblett does not know—that the success of the Germans in France was not due entirely to tanks and planes, but that a very important contributing factor was the remarkable feat of German foot soldiers in marching 30 miles a day, day after day, in following up the operations of mechanized units.

Maneuver Requirements

As for the amount of paper work involved and the highly exposed positions of headquarters, it must be remembered that this was a maneuver and not an actual operation. It was intended to provide training for as many officers and men as possible and consequently the headquarters were jammed with extra officers and enlisted men, additional officers as umpires, press representatives, etc. In the First Army maneuvers my husband saw a test of a new type of headquarters' installation, the principal purpose of which was to make it as inconspicuous and compact as possible. Provisions were made to completely enclose the set in canvas so lights could be used at night without being seen. Such an installation would be essential in actual operation—as Colonel Neblett says—but would have been impractical for this type of maneuver.

Colonel Neblett scorns the traditions of the Regular Army, but there is one at least which the Army always has considered the most essential factor in any military organization and which seems to me to be entirely essential to the unity for which the country must strive. That is, loyalty to the men below you, and loyalty to the men above you. This Army loyalty does not mean blind obedience. It does mean, however, that after a course has been set each man must unselfishly and energetically carry out his small task toward the accomplishment of the main objective. This requires self-discipline and self-abnegation; call it regimentation if you like. That is what we must have now and is what the Regular Army has been "born and raised" with. Army officers are not 100 per cent perfect in this respect but they are loyal enough so that if Colonel Neblett gets the command he thinks he deserves, the two or three regular officers he probably will have as subordinates can be depended on to do everything they can to help him make a go of it.

In other words I am greatly surprised that the Monitor would print such a destructive and harmful series. Colonel Neblett's complaints should be taken to headquarters and not to an international newspaper, where they would be very apt to foster dissatisfaction and mistrust among those readers unacquainted with the real facts.

Therefore, I am taking my complaint to "headquarters." At the same time I would like to thank you sincerely for the very definite and splendid stand the Monitor has taken in these trying times.

Naples Is Target Of Air Raids By British Warplanes

ROME, Nov. 1 (AP)—British warplanes, striking for the first time at southern Italy, roared over Naples during the night and unloaded explosive and incendiary bombs, some of which, the Italian High Command acknowledged fell in two of the city's great industrial suburbs.

A communiqué said one person was killed and five injured during the raid, but minimized the material damage.

(The British Air Ministry said the raiders scored hits on oil tanks and "other objectives" at Naples.)

Several bombs fell at Bagnoli, four miles west of the city, and at Pomigliano d'Arco, eight miles to the northeast, the High Command said.

Some of Italy's biggest blast furnaces and steel mills are located in this region.

The communiqué did not indicate from what direction the raids were launched. London reports indicated that they operated from Britain.

Strong Resistance

BITOLJ, Yugoslavia (At the Greek Frontier), Nov. 1 (AP)—Italian troops were reported to have gained ground in the southern sector of their thrust into Greece, but to be unable to crack the strong Greek resistance in the north.

Reports received here said the Italian columns attempting to make their way into Epirus toward the strategic town of Ioannina (Janina) had made progress, although their gains were declared to be less than the 35 miles claimed by some Axis sources.

Ioannina appeared to be the immediate Italian objective, since it is an important operating base for the Greek Army in the southern sector and contains supply depots.

Border observers said strong troop concentrations could be seen on both sides of the front, indicating that the Italians were planning an offensive in the north (presumably from Corizza in Albania eastward toward Florina and Kastoria).

Yesterday and today the Italians brought up motorized forces and assigned them to points all along the northern front.

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Japanese Propaganda Plays Role in Conquest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the military and naval aspects of Japan's forward thrust in East Asia are in the foreground of world attention, there is a propagandist side of Japanese aggression that should not be overlooked. All the restless powers of the post-war era have their special brands of propaganda technique.

The Soviet Union, with its Marxist interpretation of history, tries to stir up and exploit labor discontent. It has more than once endeavored to incite colonial revolts.

Germany has a very efficient, well-oiled propaganda machine. sides employing the direct method fo praising the alleged achieveemnts of the Third Reich, German agents take advantage of all the fissures in the national unity of the countries to which they are assigned, promoting anti-Semitism and posing as anticapitalist in labor circles and as anti-Red in conservative and business circles.

The Japanese type of propaganda may be called Pan-Asianism. Two years ago, on a nipping Tokyo winter day, I was sitting opposite a white-bearded Japanese in a Japanese-style room, where mats and cushions took the place of chairs and where the very inadequate supply of heat was provided by a charcoal brazier.

Formidable Agitator

The mild-looking man, who talked largely in Buddhist platitudes about the desirability of universal harmony and international peace, was Mitsuru Toyama, by reputation one of the most formidable agitators in Japanese history, supposedly responsible for more than one poiltical overturn and a keen advocate of the slogan: "Asia for the Asiatics."

One of the few occasions in the course of the talk when I induced Mr. Toyama to say something definite and concrete was when I raised the question of Pan-Asianism. He then declared very bluntly that Japan would suport revolts of the Oriental peoples against their western rulers, by armed force if necessary.

Another specialist in Pan-Asian doctrine was Gen. Iwane Matsui, who conducted the operations that led to the fall of Shanghai toward the end of 1937, General Matsui, a slight man, alert and vigorous, expounded the theory that Asia should be for Asiatics, Europe for Europeans, and America for Americans.

The sweep of Japanese conquest during the last decade has carried the Rising Sun flag a good 2,000 miles, from the bleak wind-swept plains of Manchuria to the steamy jungles of Indo-China. Pan-Asianism from an armchair theory, especially popular with retired generals and admirals, has become an actuality, an important element in the Japanese technique of conquest.

Those parts of China which have been occupied by Japan have been flooded with posters and pamphlets, denouncing the westerner and urging co-operation of all Oriental peoples. When the Japanese went into Indo-China they made a point of slapping and otherwise insulting captured French officers in the presence of Annamite troops. In contrast to the very bad behavior of the Japanese troops in many captured towns in China the invaders made a point of fraternizing with the natives of Indo-China, posing as their liberators from "French oppression."

Japanese System

Another feature of the Japanese method of conquest is to play off various Asiatic peoples against one another. There has long been friction between the settled Chinese farmers and the nomadic Mongol herdsmen in North China. The Japanese took advantage of this and won at least a little more support and co-operation from the Mongols than they ever obtained from the Chinese.

Something of the same sort is going on in Thailand, better known under the old name of Siam. One o fthe few Oriental states which escaped reduction to colonial status, Thailand has experienced a pronounced nationalist feeling since the sleepy rule of its dynasty was overthrown a few years ago and power passed into the hands of a junta of Army officers. Japan has been encouraging this tendency and is almost certainly behind the recent demand of Thailand that a considerable part of Cambodia, southwestern Provinbe of Indo-China, be handed over to Thailand.

An extremist Hindu revolutionary named Rash Behari Bose is protected and patronized in Japan and Benigno Ramos, head of the Sakdalista Party which led an abortive revolt in the Philippines, also fund shelter in Tokyo. It is probably safe to assume that Japan has on its string disgruntled nationalists in Malaya and in the Netherlands East Indies.

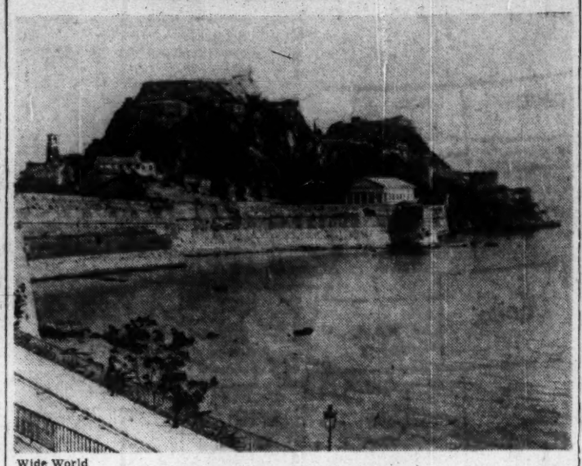
Record of Imperialism

Pan-Asianism is not a broad mass movement outside of Japan. A more generous and farsighted Japanese policy could have made the Pan-Asian idea dangerously explosive for the western colonial powers. The Japanese victory over Russia in 1904-05 was hailed throughout Asia as the first victory of an Asiatic over a European people. Had Japan offered to other Oriental peoples no domination but co-operation, the effect for western rule might well have been disastrous.

But the Japanese record in Korea, in Manchukuo, in China has been one of grasping imperialism. The sincere nationalist in other colonial lands, whatever his grievances against British, French, or Netherlands rule, would see little incentive to accept Japanese sovereignty as a substitute. The articulate sympathy of the Indian nationalist movement has been with China, not with Japan.

Still Japanese-sponsored Pan-Asianism cannot be altogether discounted in the present struggle in that part of the world. The resident Japanese, plus the native agents who have been recruited in various ways, represent a "fifth column" in the countries of Southeastern Asia which may carry out various acts of sabotage, if not of open revolt as Japan's program of conquest becomes more expansive.

Mediterranean Pawn



Wide World

Greek-Owned Island of Corfu

A view of the old fort at Corfu, strategic island off the northwest coast of Greece near Albania. The island has played a part in many political upheavals in Europe and the Mediterranean for 26 centuries. Now it would be a vantage point from which the British could aid Greece in resisting the Italian attack.

Corfu Important Objective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Although it is not yet certain whether British naval forces have yet reached Corfu at the head of the Ionian sea, the island would obviously be a vantage point from which to aid beleaguered Greece.

Its strategic location—in relation to the nearby Greek coast line along which part of the Italian drive is reported to be taking place, to Italian supply lines across the Adriatic Sea to Albania, and even to Italian supply lines across the Mediterranean to its troops in Egypt—make it a highly important objective.

Corfu is 40 miles long and 20 miles wide, with its northern tip but two miles from the Albanian coast and with its south end about ten miles off the Greek coast, according to the National Geographic Society here.

Emphasizing the island's strategic importance in the present Greek campaign, the society points out that for 26 centuries Corfu has played a part in many of the major political upheavals in Europe and the Mediterranean. Romans, Venetians, Genoese, Persians, the Normans of Siciliy, British, French, Turks, and even Mediterranean pirates, at one time or another have had long or short control of the island.

During the World War it was an important naval base, with British, French and Italian ships thwarting any attempt of German or Austrian submarines to venture out of the Adriatic, which it controls. At one time 39 American submarine chasers temporarily were assigned to Corfu waters to aid the Allied Fleet.

The most recent military occupation of Corfu was by Italian forces. In 1923 several Italian officers were reported killed near the then vague Greco-Albanian border. Italy demanded an apology and an indemnity of $2,000,000. The Government of Greece submitted counter-proposals which were refused. For five days Italian troops poured onto Corfu. Italy and Greece came to terms before the occupation was a month old and the Fascist troops evacuated.

In range of altitude, as well as in plan, Corfu resembles a cornucopia. The northern part of the island is a region of high mountains, the midsection undulating hills and the southern extremity low plains.

Axis Diplomacy Pushes Frontier to Near East

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 1—Implications as regards Italy's Greek adventure today are becoming evident as, the diplomatic frontiers of the Axis winter campaign even now are being pushed far beyond Greece in the direction of what is understood to be a comprehensive Near Eastern settlement.

This project is going ahead just as if Greece were already in Italian hands. It is reasoned here that Turkey must begin at once to consider the time when it will be virtually surrounded by totalitarian influence. The circle includes French Syria on the south, through the Italian Dodecanese Islands and the Greek coastline on the West, to German-dominated Rumania in the north and, it is hoped, the Russians in the Caucasus on the northeast.

It is believed possible in Rome circles, therefore, to win over Turkey by the peaceful pressure of diplomacy, working chiefly through Russia. These plans are also believed to include re-establishment of the famous Berlin-Bagdad front while German prestige remains close to peak.

Air War in Italy

With Italian announcement of British bombing of Naples, and with Greek air bases now in British hands, the war in the air has come to the Italian peninsula.

It is within the range of British bombers to fly directly from England to air bases in Greece, thus avoiding a drain on the air force in Egypt which cannot spare units now. If Greece is within easy reach of the Italian bombers, so is Italy, and Rumania too, within reach of British planes based in Greece. Therefore if Italy hopes to carry through its campaign successfully it must act quickly.

The object of Axis diplomacy in the Near East is to arrange regional political agreements in that region such as those forced on Central Europe.

Task of Keeping Order

Germany, it is explained by those in touch with plan, has so vast a task in keeping order and governing an unruly continent this winter it cannot permit dissenters on the sideline to encourage dissenters within.

As long as Central Europe was independent, the problem of keeping order in Austria, Bohemia, and Poland was difficult. Similarly so long as Greece and Turkey are inclined toward resistance, thus straining Germany's relations with Russia, the problem of governing the Balkans remains difficult.

The second object of the diplomatic campaign is economic: to provide for Germany a counterbalance for the vast trade and transport disorganization on the continent this winter. Success of the barter system under a blockade depends on including the widest and most diversified area possible within its toils.

As long as Greece and Turkey maintain any freedom of action with which to counter Axis economic inroads, the task of coordinating Balkan economies into a unit operating within the Axis sphere of influence is hampered.

Turkey a Springboard

Turkey, moreover, is also looked upon as a strategic springboard to coveted Persian oil wells. Here the Axis might gain important reserves of strategic metals—chrome, copper, manganese, zinc, and antimony as well as the huge tobacco output.

In return, beleagured Turkey is to be offered German exploitation of undeveloped resources plus tempting advantages of the whole continental market to be opened up by Germany.

It is believed here that only a broad agreement, whereby Germany and Russia will determine their spheres of influence in the Near East and settle the economic problem jointly, can solve the situation.

If the Axis left the political overlordship of Turkey to Russia—taking only a share of the economic benefits and possible strategic advantages such as passage to troops around the Eastern Mediterranean for a rear drive upon Egypt—it is believed the proposition would be attractive to Russia.

Everything from the Dardanelles eastward toward India and the Far East would be Russia's zone.

If Russia agreed, it is beiteved that it would be virtually impossible for Turkey to resist, especially if Italy succeeds in establishing itself strongly in Greece.

British Aid in Doubt

Turning southward, it is still considered premature here to say whether the Greek conflict will draw sufficient British naval and air forces from Egypt to asist Gen. Rodolfo Graziani's drive toward Alexandria.

It is considered likey that Britain cannot in any event spare enough troops and equipment from Egypt to swing the balance in Greece. Only air and naval assistance is practical on a large scale. The extent of naval assistance to land action obviously is limited.

If Britain sends planes in large quantity direct from England to Greece, it is presumed here that Germany will add to the numbers of German planes already shown by Italian newspaper pictures to be at present operating from Italian air fields.

The bombing of Naples therefore must be followed by intensive and consistent bombings to cause more than annoyance.

All military circles here agree that the campaign in Greece is yet in an indecisive stage and predictions relative to Italian strength and British intervention are made with great reserve.

London's Cats and Dogs Scoot To Shelter When Siren Calls

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—England's 45,000,000 domestic animals are getting—and taking—their share of the German air blitzkrieg along with the Is[illegible] human inhabitants.

Dogs, cats and other pets which occupy a place of honor in homes from the poorest Limehouse slums to Buckingham Palace have generally accepted the bombing and cannonading with stoicism.

Theoretically, pets are barred from public shelters, but there's no record yet of anyone complaining when a pet owner runs into a shelter with a cat of a dog tucked under his arm.

The family dog or cat usually goes to the household shelter with others in the family when air raid sirens start. Occasionally, however, the pet is left in a shuttered room.

Two days after a bomb struck the Associated Press Building here last month workmen clearing debris from a maze of cables and pipes heard a faint mewing. They dug toward the sound and presently a bedraggled cat and her two kittens climbed into the daylight.

Dogs and cats are learning what the air raid siren means. When they hear it they stroll to shelter.

It doesn't seem to be fear—they just recognize the noise and join the game.

Cats and dogs accept the bombing in the same matter-of-fact way that pets elsewhere accept a thunderstorm.

Food rationing has hit the animals harder than bombing.

Only meat unfit for human consumption is available for dog and cat foods. Owners who feed their pets food that could be used by human beings are liable to a heavy fine.

Officials look the other way, however, if a Briton shares his own rations with his pet.

Although domestic animals seem to prefer London and its bombs as well as anywhere else, many pet owners who can afford it are sending their animals to kennels in safer areas.

Freeing of 'Vanished Legion' To Pay for Germanizing France

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 1 (AP)—Gradual release of 1,000,000 of the French prisoners by the Germans is provided in an "agreement in principle" reached with Nazi leaders by Vice-Premier Pierre Laval of France, diplomatic sources said today.

This agreement, these sources asserted, is M. Laval's ace-in-the-hole with which he hopes to win at least temporary approval and support of the mass of French people for the Vichy Government's program of collaboration with the Axis Powers' "new order."

That collaboration, with the means put over for later discussion, was agreed upon last week, it is said, when Marshal Philippe Pétain, France's Chief of State, conferred with Adolf Hitler.

Marshal Pétain on Wednesday foreshadowed some action affecting French prisoners when he told his people that, as part of France's deal with her conquerors, "in the near future the suffering of our country may be lightened, the fate of our prisoners ameliorated, the charges of occupation eased."

Diplomatic sources said there was no doubt that M. Laval had obtained the release agreement during his recent Paris talks with German officials.

When he plans to play his ace card remains in doubt, it was said.

Man Missing in Many Families

Almost every family in France has a son, brother, husband or close relative in the "Vanished Legion" of 1,500,000 or more prisoners now in internment camps in Germany or German-occupied parts of France. Announcement that two-thirds of these men soon would be back home certainly would bring joy to millions.

About 500,000 prisoners, diplomatic sources said, will be forced to stay in these camps until the end of the war against Britain.

Some still will be held because they sympathize with the "Free French" movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it was said, and others because their homes are in zones along the English Channel and northern Brittany now restricted to German military operations.

Release of 1,000,000 is reported to be planned as a gradual operation partially to enable smoothest possible reabsorption into civil life.

Their return, however, may bring with it a tremendous economic problem of employment to dormant French industry, which is only beginning to stir again under encouragement of the Vichy Government, it was said.

According to Vichy Government figures, there now are 1,100,000 unemployed in France, without counting prisoners—including 300,000 jobless in the Paris region alone.

However, French industrialists who travel into the German-occupied zone report that the Germans are trying to get French industry back into at least partial production, especially when the output is of interest to Germany.

Production Is Halved

Generally, the Germans are reported to have limited production to 50 per cent, declaring that normal production would bring the French plants into competition with their German counterparts.

One French industrialist said his firm—one of the largest in Europe making automobile tires—stopped production after the armistice.

Later a German trade commission asked what raw materials were needed. The plant director said he had rubber stocks for a year but lacked cotton fiber. The Germans then delivered the fiber at the world market price and guaranteed to purchase half the factory's output, but limited it to half its normal production. It is operating at half-speed today. Similar instances have been reported throughout France.

How to absorb released prisoners into an industry so limited, economists say, will be M. Laval's greatest problem.

The Germans, it is said, have declined to import French labor—as they have Italian, Polish and Slav workers—because they say French unskilled laborers are too "undisciplined" and independent to work under German direction.

M. Laval, however, is reported willing to risk the labor problem for an immediate rise in his prestige, while the Germans are said to be unwilling to keep French prisoners in their territory indefinitely.

Turkey Scans Tide of War But Makes No Promises

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Inonu of Turkey informed the National Assembly today that Turkey "was studying the situation in the Mediterranean in collaboration with Great Britain, her ally." He did not state definitely whether his country would enter the war immediately, but was interpreted as meaning that Turkey would await developments.

The key to the decision seemed to observers to lie in the President's statement that Turkey's relations with Soviet Russia "are now taking a friendly turn" after "passing through a critical stage."

He reiterated, however, that Turkey would fight instantly if attacked and insisted: "We remain loyal to our friendships, obligations and ties of collaboration."

"Our neighbors, the Greeks, unfortunately have been called into the war and we, with our ally, Britain, are studying the situation," the President said. "Our country has decided to defend our independence, security, and land. This is the greatest pride of our Nation and no change has been made in our foreign policy. We have no external ambitions. . . .

"We have decided to act for the interests of our Nation without harming anyone else."

This was interpreted to mean that Turkey, acting probably with the counsel of Soviet Russia, had decided to await developments before going to war. These developments might be a direct attack on Turkey or entrance of Bulgaria into the Greek-Italian war on the side of the Axis.

"The war is spreading to a point where the whole world may be involved," Mr. Inonu said. "Several countries are under foreign occupation and it appears that this phase may last a long time. . . ."

Lighter Raids on London Laid To Mist and Italian Tests

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Axis bombing planes struck at London, Merseyside, and other points in England and Scotland by daylight today.

London, after a comparatively quiet night, underwent two alarms before noon, but both were brief and British fighters in each case were reported to have turned back the attacking planes.

Bombers were reported over Merseyside, dock and shipbuilding area of Liverpool, this afternoon. Raiding planes also were reported at an East Scotland coast town.

With a long rest in the middle of the night, London underwent one of the lightest after-dark attacks of the war in the 55th consecutive night of bombings.

Two explanations were suggested for the lessening of air raids during the last week—first, bad weather, with ground mists and boggy fields in France; second, the assertion that many German bombing pilots have gone to Southeastern Europe, and Italians who have moved into French bases, are just getting their bearings over England.

The few bombs which were reported during the night fell mainly in London, East Anglia, and a town in the Midlands. The Government said these caused little damage and few casualties.

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Mr. Hoover Speaks at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1 (AP)—Following is the text in part of the address here last night by Herbert Hoover:

For some 20 years I served my country in positions of responsibility affecting the foreign relations of the United States. Knowing these responsibilities I have during this past seven years avoided criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies except where they affected the vital safety of the American people.

"Indispensable" Plea

Even in those discussions I have sought rather to uphold major principles than to criticize failures.

However, Mr. Roosevelt now comes before the nation and asks that we abandon one of the great safeguards on personal power in this republic by re-electing him for a third term. He bases this demand largely upon his indispensability in the conduct of our foreign relations.

We are told by the New Dealers that he is so indispensable to our foreign relations that we must forget their domestic failure.

They would have us forget that we have had for their whole seven years and still have, 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 people unemployed, with 18,000,000 people on public relief. They would have us forget that all this time agriculture could be kept afloat only with governmental subsidies.

We are asked to overlook the decrease in national wealth and the building up of dangerous national debt.

They would have us forget the gross neglect and fumbling of national defense despite repeated warnings.

They would have us forget their steady drift toward National Socialism and away from the freedom of men.

Forgive, Forget Failures

We are to forget all this because of Mr. Roosevelt's superlative conduct of our foreign relations.

Before we allow this black-out of domestic failure we should examine these foreign policies to see how successful they have really been. And we may ask the question as to whether these policies have not been as dangerous to the Republic as the domestic policies.

Let us first state the long established aspiration of the American people in their foreign relations. We want peace, the good will and the respect of other nations. We want to promote moral and economic movements for peace and prosperity in the world. We want to keep out of other people's wars. We want to be free from interference with our domestic life by other nations. We want to protect ourselves and the Western Hemisphere from aggression. And in a dangerous world we are determined to be armed to the teeth to defend ourselves and the Western Hemisphere.

The whole world knows we covet no territory of other nations. We do not wish to impose our ideology or our belief on any other race. We want to build up America within our own borders. We want to devote ourselves to the abolition of want and poverty at home. We threaten nobody.

In 1933 when Mr. Roosevelt came into office the world believed this. Do they believe it now?

In the spring of 1932 economic recovery from the inevitable Great War depression began. With this measure of relief from world panic, I consulted the Prime Minister of Great Britain, suggesting that the time had come when we might make a step forward by calling all nations of the world into an economic conference.

The purpose was to stabilize currencies and foreign exchange and to remove trade barriers. Without this action recovery was insecure and democracies in the world endangered. The very calling of the conference gave hope and courage. It was reflected at once in rising prices and increasing employment at home and abroad.

Aid Refused by President

We were to hold the conference in January, 1933. In the meantime, we set up experts to work out methods. When I was defeated in November, 1932, I asked Mr. Roosevelt to co-operate in expediting this conference. I suggested that he appoint, or join with me at once in appointing, the American delegates so that this most urgent service to ourselves and to all mankind should not be delayed. That he refused to do.

Therefore in one of the most critical periods of world history this conference, with its healing prospects, was delayed six months. Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt arranged that the Prime Minister of England visit the United States. On April 26, 1933, in a joint statement Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Roosevelt announced their agreement upon vital questions before the conference. But two months later in the midst of that conference Mr. Roosevelt issued a public statement repudiating his undertakings with Mr. MacDonald. The conference crashed. And thus ended the possibility of extinguishing those economic fires upon which world conflagration has burned ever since.

Is this the sort of statesmanship that leads to peace and prosperity? Did we not lose a great advance for our people?

As a part of the healing forces which we were advancing in the world eight years ago there was a general land disarmament conference at Geneva. I had made a proposal to that conference providing for the abolition of weapons of aggression—tanks, bombing planes, poison gas, big mobile guns, submarines. The purpose was to increase the relative strength of defense of the little nations and to make aggressive was less likely. I also proposed a basis for reduction of land armies.

Those proposals were agreed to as workable by over 40 of the nations assembled, including Germany and Italy. The conference adjourned in July, 1932, after appointing committees to work out details.

Blitzkrieg Blast

Had that action been carried through, the "Blitzkrieg" of Poland, Belgium, Holland and France could never have been possible. I do not say the conference could surely have succeeded, but we know that at least little effort was made.

With Mr. Roosevelt in the White House the conference died. Was this the sort of statesmanship that makes for peace in the world?

Most of the newspapers of practically the entire foreign world today assume that we will join again in European war. Their only discussion is when. Foreign nations predicate their policies on our coming into this war. That is news to the vast majority of Americans.

History alone will tell how much our playing of power politics may have created unjustified hopes or influenced action in Europe.

I do not under-rate the dangers into which we have been plunged. We must prepare so well that the whole group of dictators will never even think of coming to the Western Hemisphere with even 4,000,000 men.

And preparedness means far more than just soldiers, guns, planes and ships. It means the organization of national efficiency in every direction in order that we can carry the burden of this armament.

But do you think that Mr. Roosevelt by temperament and experience is as well fitted to organize this imperative national need as Mr. Willkie is?

War in Roosevelt Words

Mr. Roosevelt since April a year ago has delivered over 53,000 words to the American people. Of these words over 38,000 have been upon war and foreign affairs subjects. Incidentally there have been only about 800 words on unemployment and 500 words on agriculture. There were over 4,000 words in praise of his own accomplishments.

Also you will find New Deal Senators and Congressmen using such expressions as—"we may be attacked within hours, perhaps a few days." "Time is the essential factor, even one or two or three days might throw the advantage to the enemy." A Congressman rises to say, "Hitler may be coming at any moment." Four months ago Cabinet officers opined that Great Britain may be conquered in 30 days and her fleet surrendered to the Germans." One statesman says: "The fate of the British fleet is uncertain" and refers to "military reports that Hitler might try to seize bases in Canada and elsewhere before winter."

We find generals berating Congress because those gentlemen want even three days to consider their gigantic proposals.

But the climax was an Administration-approved speech by Ambassador Bullitt. On Aug. 19 he rang a great tocsin from Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Mr. Roosevelt commended it as a great speech. Mr. Bullitt shouted: "The United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago."

51 Days Late

I might mention that a year before that speech France was just 20 days off from being attacked. Mr. Bullitt continued: "The fighting line of war for enslavement of the human spirit is nearing our shores." If that had been true, Mr. Hitler must have been already out on the Atlantic with his armada. Mr. Bullitt spoke 73 days ago. On that statement, Hitler's ships are now 51 days overdue.

Mr. Bullitt continued: "Do we want to see Hitler in Independence Hall making fun of the Liberty Bell?" That truly makes us shiver and makes us forget all about the destruction of liberty by the New Deal.

All this and a flood of other statements are dressed up in the weasel words of alarm and fear which are difficult to pin down. Wha they mean by "imminent" danger of invasion seems to vary all the way from 20 days to six months.

This fanned hysteria has reached the dangerous point where reason may be lost.

Even polite caution and sober warning is met with the yell of "Hitler sympathizer," "appeasement," "Fifth Column," "isolationist," "pacifist."

We might dismiss these political maneuvers and these unbalanced statements were it not that they push this Country steadily closer to war. And to these hysteria raisers I would like to give a ward of caution on the consequences of war between the United States and Asia or Europe.

If we go to war that war must end either in stalemate and compromise or alternatively it must be ended by the actual invasion of the enemy country and its disarmament.

Victory Not Swift

It seems clear today that military victory cannot be quickly brought about by the war in the air. As between great nations there is no such a thing as absolute command of the air. Cities may be reduced to rubbish heaps, but it brings on military conclusion to the war.

It seems clear also that military victory cannot quickly be brought about by sea power, because science has made great nations more selfsuporting than ever before.

It seems clear that victory cannot be brought by landing troops on the enemy shore, for the power of defence among great nations against this sort of action is too great.

I described a few minutes ago how impossible it is for an enemy successfully to invade us over 3,000 and 6,000 miles of ocean. It is just as impossible for us to invade the enemy at that distance for the same reasons.

Complete submission of an enemy is now a job for years and years of exhaustion.

If we get into this war it is not an 18-months action. It is more likely to be another Thirty Years War.

Gives National Policy

Wisdom of times consists of knowing what to do next. To meet all these immediate dangers I give you a national policy. In doing so let me say this. I am not an interventionist. I am neither a militarist nor a pacifist. I am not for appeasement. I am concerned with America first. I believe that the vast majority of the American people are just that also.

The policy I suggest is:

1. Furnish all the support to England we can within the law. And I emphasize within the law, for liberty lives by law. Congress makes the laws.

2. Stop cultivating hysteria at home and sticking pins in tigers abroad.

3. Make just one more talk and then stop talking.

4. That one talk should emphasize that this Nation wants peace with the world. It should inform the world that we are arming this Country to the teeth; that we are organizing its economic strength in every corner, from the cellar to the garret; that after a year or two years, we are going to talk again. Then we are going to say exactly what we expect the relations of other nations to be to us and our interests. Then we will be talking in the one language which they understand.

5. For the moment that would be enough statesmanship.

Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie have promised the American people that they will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our Army, Navy or air forces to fight in foreign wars outside the Americas except in case of attack. Mr. Roosevelt's promises have hitherto proved a little weak. And Mr. Willkie has proved himself a man of deepest sincerity. Moreover, Mr. Willkie says he will not take us into war unless he is directed to do it by the people expressed through the Congress.

Temperament Fundamental

But there is a far more important distinction than this. We have to take account of the temperament and character of men.

There is the profound question of stirring up attack upon us or some reckless act of power politics.

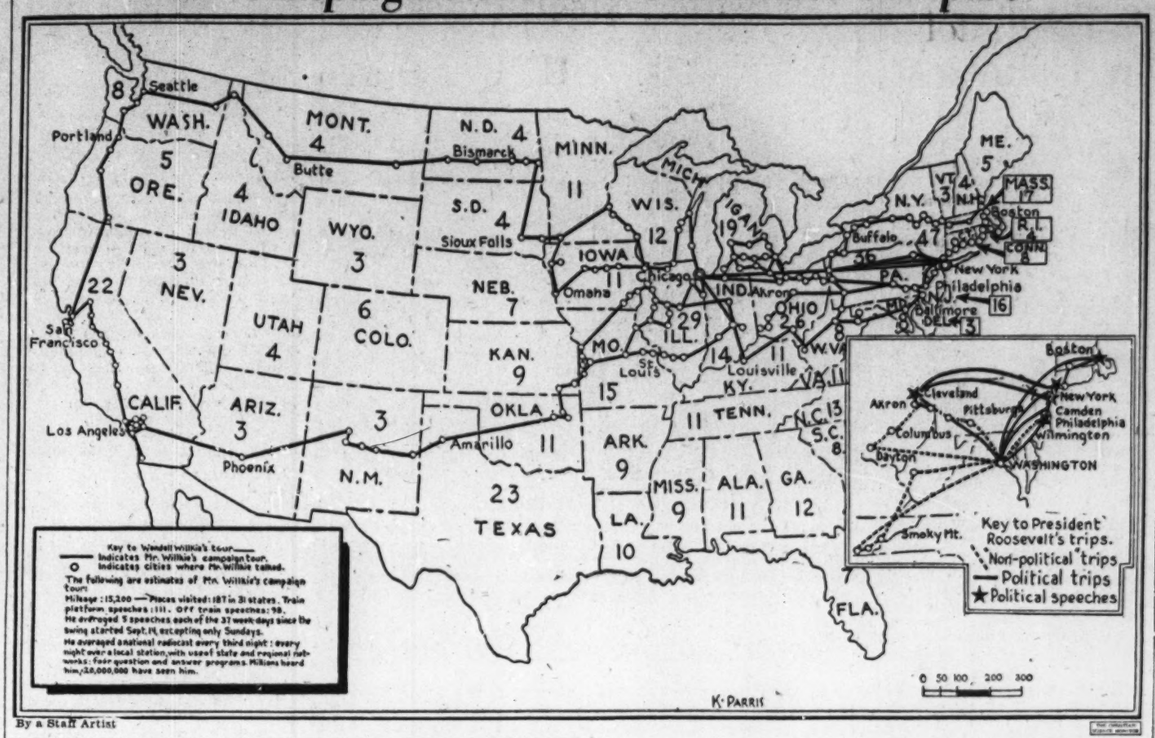
If we look back over this whole record of Mr. Roosevelt's relations with Europe and Asia there is not one act which has substantially contributed to peace. There are hundreds of act which tend to drag us toward war.

I am confident Mr. Willkie will reverse this attitude. His is not a temperament which seeks sensation, headlines, desire to play the dangerous drama of power politics. The steps he will take will not fan either war or hysteria for war.

With him in the White House there will be restored to America that dignity in our relations with other nations that will command their respect and their confidence in what we say.

You are far more likely to get into war with Franklin Roosevelt than with Wendell Willkie.

How Campaign Routes of Candidates Compare



By a Staff Artist

New Deal Backed at Rally Of American Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Bringing out its strongest batteries for the re-election of President Roosevelt, the American Labor Party today had dramatized on the public forum its contention that the Nation's workers will rally to New Deal support in the 1940 presidential vote.

Twenty thousand of its members massed in Madison Square Garden last night and repudiated the John L. Lewis endorsement of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, as the act of a "Benedict Arnold," and to give chief speaking place on the rostrum to Henry A. Wallace, Roosevelt running mate. The occasion also found Labor's "Big Six" joined with major units of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization to back the third term.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, United States Senator James M. Mead, up for re-election; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and Luigi Antonini, State Chairman of the American Labor Party, were other speakers, with David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, presiding.

Mr. Wallace, who left immediately after the rally for the Midwest, where he will wind up his campaign and vote at his Iowa home, used the occasion to reiterate his previous charge that Adolf Hitler's agents were active Willkie supporters; that "the native totalitarian organizations are herding their members to vote for the man Hitler wants."

Links Hitler and Willkie

"Millions of Americans who hear me tonight know from personal observation that there is Nazi propoganda and Nazi pressure for the election of the Republican candidate to the Presidency . . ." he declared.

"It is an outrage that you should find the Nazis marching in your parade. But Hitler cares nothing for your rights. He has decided that if Roosevelt can be defeated, England would be discouraged. South America would turn away from the United States, and he would have an easier time with his somewhat delayed plans for world conquest."

Even were the Republican candidate "of experience and proved wisdom—and the other Republican leaders not discredited by so recently mistaking the trend of foreign events," Mr. Wallace said, "it would be a dangerous matter to have a period of 11 weeks between the election and the inauguration of a new President. while the European war hangs in the balance."

Mr. Wallace spoke against a backdrop of huge charcoal sketches of President Roosevelt, himself and Senator Mead, with his wife and daughter on the platform, and his big audience vociferously receptive to his theme that New Deal hands were best "for the difficult task of keeping America secure and at peace."

"It would be entirely unjustified for me to question the patriotism or the sincerity of the Republican statesmen who misjudged the probability of a European war, who misjudged the weakness of the Allied Powers, who misjudged the need for an early start on the American defense program," he continued. "But their lack of good judgment cannot be lightly passed over. They must shoulder the responsibility for lending their authority to an attempt to mislead the opinion of millions of American citizens.

"In every democratic country there are a few selfish men in big business who stubbornly refuse to carry any share of the burden of defense. In some of the European democracies these men have been the weak spot that let in the flood of disaster."

"Treason" by Lewis Charged

Labor's case against the Lewis "treason" preoccupied the other speakers in assertions that Roosevelt defeat would "perpetuate division in the Labor movement," and bring its "disruption and degradation," beginning with Mr. Dubinsky's opening plea for Roosevelt support on election day if workers would serve their own interests and those of Organized Labor.

Naming Mr. Lewis the "betrayer" of Labor, Mr. Dubinsky likened his role of "brazen alignment with Tom Girdler, Ernest Weir and Willkie" to that in history of Azef in Russia, Benedict Arnold, and Sir Oswald Mosely in today's England."

Governor Lehman in an enumeration of Labor gains under the New Deal, asked when, outside an election campaign, the Republican candidate or his party had ever shown interest in Labor's problems. The workers would "not entrust their Government to those who may carve out the very heart of the progressive and humane legislation which we have won only after long and bitter battle," he held.

Labor's Social Gains

Senator Mead attacked the Willkie labor record as a "grim story of hired spies," tear gas, company unions, and coercion and intimidation of workers," and voiced confidence that "as America mobilizes her vast resources for total defense, the men and women who toil will not permit the lights to go out on Labor's hard-won social gains of these last seven years."

Mr. Poletti said that after approving New-Deal reforms, Mr. Willkie now branded "the entire Labor program as state socialism."

"Therefore, beware! He will surely throw it all out of the window," he warned.

Mayor La Guardia, telephoning his message to the rally from a Labor meeting at St. Louis, Mo., declared that the Lewis defection had paved the way for an early reunion of the two great Labor groups, and that the reaction to it "demonstrated to the whole country that American Labor speaks and decides for itself; that no one can deliver the Labor vote because he is sore at our President."

"Let our victory be so great," he said, "that no party will ever dare nominate a utility lobbyist for the highest office in the country."

Coming Election Is Expected To Be Closest for 25 Years

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The closest presidential election in a quarter of a century is approaching its thrilling finish. Polls of every description, from Gallup to Newsweek's poll of 50 Washington political writers, emphasize the complete uncertainty of the result as of this moment. It may not be so close in the final analysis. The voters may know something now they won't tell the poll canvassers. But so close do the advance election forecasts place the result that the balance, just as did in the 1916 election when Wilson won by 277 votes to Hughes's 254.

The election of 1940 is being likened on all sides to that of 1916, 24 years ago, when the result wasn't certain for three days. The five intervening elections have been, every one of them, "landslides" so far as electoral votes go. To see what this means, here are the results:

1920	
Harding	404
Cox	127
1924	
Coolidge	382
Davis	136
La Follette	13
1928	
Hoover	444
Smith	87
1932	
Roosevelt	472
Hoover	59
1936	
Roosevelt	523
Landon	8

What of the Morrow?

Now comes 1940. Some forecasters here think that it may be so close that the result won't be known to election-night parties next Tuesday, till the wee hours of the morning. The very closeness of the prospective result is an added incentive to vote. As a matter of fact, registration figures are breaking all records. A heavy rain to keep back farm votes next Tuesday might change the result; a snowstorm in upstate New York to keep Republicans at home might swing the election to Roosevelt. It is as exciting as that.

Why do forecasters think the race will be close? Take an outline map of the United States and figure it out for yourself. Always remember, however, that advance calculations are tentative, and that a strong pro-Willkie undercurrent has been running for some time which, if continued, may make the ultimate electoral score seem much less close than it now is "on paper."

On election night keep your eye on the following five States: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. The reason will be seen in a study of the map. Here is how political correspondents are "keeping score" at present.

A majority of the 531 electoral votes is 266. The man who gets that wins. An estimate of the result begins with Mr. Roosevelt's obvious advantage in the Solid South. Let us take 10 Southern States which seem safe for Roosevelt, and count their total:

The Solid South

South Carolina, 8; Mississippi, 9; Alabama, 11, Louisiana 10; Georgia, 12; Texas, 23; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 7; North Carolina, 13; Virginia, 11. Total, 113.

In addition to that there are border States. Though the assumption may be rash, let us put five of them momentarily in the Democratic column:

Tennessee, 11, Oklahoma, 11; Maryland, 8; West Virginia, 8; Kentucky, 11. Total, 49.

Finally, there is a third area of Roosevelt strength indicated by straw ballots in the Northwest. In this group let us take six additional states:

Montana, 4; Nevada, 3; Utah, 4; Washington, 8; Oregon, 5; and California, 22. Total, 46.

It is upon his three-extension electoral ladder that observers climb with all sorts of personal variations—in attempting to peek over the wall of next Tuesday's election results at Mr. Roosevelt's vote. These three groups, when added up, equal Solid South, 113; border States, 49; Northwest, 46; total, 208. Short of electoral majority—58.

On paper then, Mr. Roosevelt needs only 58 more votes to be elected. In a minute we will enter reservations to this supposed 208-vote advantage. But it is upon this basis that the original odds on Roosevelt were set at 2-to-1 and 3-to-1, plus the equally important fact that Mr. Roosevelt appeared to have a general lead in "uncertain" states elsewhere. Among the 323 other "uncertain" electoral votes it was assumed that Mr. Roosevelt would have an easy time picking up the extra 58.

Odds Are Now Almost Even

But odds in favor of Mr. Roosevelt have dropped from 3-to-1 and 2-to-1 down to 6-to-5 and even 50-50 in recent days. This is because a Willkie ground-swell has set in, that puts the whole result in doubt. It not only makes it a toss-up who gets the 323 "outside" votes, but it challenges such states as California, Kentucky, Maryland, Washington, Oregon, West Virginia and half a dozen others in the columns labeled "safe for Roosevelt" in earlier straw ballots.

There are only a few states, it is true, which can be colored in as probably "safe" Willkie States. In New England there are Maine 5, Vermont 3, and probably New Hampshire 4, to begin with; and in the Midwest there is a horizontal tier of States, North Dakota 4, South Dakota 4, Nebraska 7, Kansas 9, and probably a number of adjacent States, where the straw polls indicate Mr. Willkie has a "safe" majority. These give a nest egg of only about 36 electoral votes. But this only begins to tell the story.

The Willkie strength has now crept up on Mr. Roosevelt's narrow earlier lead elsewhere so that, if the "trend" continues, by election day the Republican candidate will be well within striking distance of victory.

Mr. Willkie's hope is in the big, congested northeast quarter section of the nation. There were the States that came within an inch of electing Hughes in 1916. In the whole area he lost only Ohio and New Hampshire and Ohio's 24 votes would have put Hughes over. And that is why it will be important to watch a few big Eastern States, particularly New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio next Tuesday night. Mr. Roosevelt might win without these States. But Mr. Willkie will need them all, or nearly all, if the "208-theory" holds good.

Where Big States Shine

A glance shows the importance of these big States. There are only six in the Union which have more than 20 electoral votes. These are—

New York	47
Pennsylvania	36
Illinois	29
Ohio	26
Texas	23
California	22
Total	183

Mr. Roosevelt has the edge in Texas and California. The other for States have 138 votes between them. A supplementary list of the next five biggest states shows—

Michigan	19
Massachusetts	17
New Jersey	16
Missouri	15
Indiana	14
Total	81

The combined total of these 11 biggest States is 264 electoral votes, or just two under a majority. Arithmeticians will notice that Mr. Roosevelt might conceivably lose all of the foregoing States, with the exception of Texas and California, plus all 36 of the "safe" Willkie votes previously mentioned, and still win the election. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt's coalition of Solid South, Border and Western States might easily collapse under him if further undermined by Willkie gains.

Any reader who takes a pencil, and the United States electoral map, can add up his own conclusions. The most experienced political observers here in Washington do not agree. But if their guesses are now averaged together, five days before election, the result indicates one of the most exciting neck-and-neck finishes in generations.

Hoover Links Roosevelt To Danger of War

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1 (AP)—Former President Hoover, in a radio address last night charged President Roosevelt with "sticking pins in tigers all over the world" and told the Nation "You are far more likely to get into war with Franklin Roosevelt than with Wendell Willkie."

Mr. Hoover opened his speech on "our foreign relations" with charges President Roosevelt had broken up the 1933 World Economic Conference at London, had failed to press for advantages that might have come from the 1932 Land Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and had meddled in European power politics.

"Beginning with the speech on our quarantining dictators three years ago, Mr. Roosevelt had been continuously sticking pins in tigers all over the world—and that without seeming to realize that this requires a reserve of firearms," Mr. Hoover charged.

Terming any invasion of the United States a job far beyond the abilities of the dictators, the former President continued:

"Our ultimate problem of defense is larger than this. Our problem is to protect the Western Hemisphere. To do that we must have such defensive strength that no one will even entertain the dangerous thought of coming to any part of it. And we must be able to rely upon our own right arm alone."

To meet the day's dangers he laid down a proposed national policy of:

"1. Furnish all the support to England we can within the law. And I emphasize within the law, for liberty lives by law. Congress makes the law.

"2. Stop cultivating hysteria at home and sticking pins in tigers abroad.

"3. Make just one more talk and then stop talking.

"4. That one talk should emphasize that this Nation wants peace with the world. It should inform the world that we are arming this country to the teeth; that we are organizing its economic strength in every corner, from the cellar to the garret; that after a year or two years, or whatever time that job takes, we are going to talk again. Then we are going to say exactly what we expect the relations of other Nations to be to us and our interests. Then we will be talking the one language which they will understand.

"5. For the moment that would be enough statesmanship."

Dewey Criticizes Excessive Use Of Executive Orders

CALDWELL, Idaho, Nov. 1 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey, said in an address which was radiocast regionally here, that, in less than eight years, Mr. Roosevelt had signed more executive orders than all the peacetime Presidents combined—orders that in other countries, he said, would be called "decrees."

These orders, he added, delegated authority to various bureaus and individuals, among them Henry Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture and now Vice Presidential candidate.

"In your own lives many of you have felt the whiplash of concentrated power. In cattle raising, sheep raising, the use of public lands, you have felt the sting of the arbitrary orders issued by the ex-Secretary of Agriculture and by that famous humanitarian, Harold Ickes (Secretary of the Interior).

Another recipient of authority, Mr. Dewey said, was J. Warren Madden, whose term as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board expired recently.

"The Board under his direction has been condemned by the businessmen of the United States, by the leaders of both great houses of labor and by the Congress of the United States.

"This is the kind of men into whose tender mercies the third term candidate has delivered these bureaucracies, these agencies for good which have been transformed into agencies of oppression. . . ."

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Federal Deficit a Puzzle, Will It Last Indefinitely?

Battle of America—XII

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the major issues in the present "Battle of America" is the Federal deficit.

Neither Republicans nor New Dealers have talked about it because, apparently, neither has any clear idea of what to do about it.

The plain and major fact is that the country has acquired the habit of running a year-in-and-year-out peacetime deficit of something round $4,000,000,000 according to the pre-1933 book-keeping. For the fiscal year 1939-1940 that ended last June 30, the official deficit figure was close to $3,700,000,000, and that is around the average, or present-day "norm." And the national defense program threatens to increase expenses by untold billions—perhaps by as much as $50,000,000,000—on top of the current peace-time deficit.

It is beside the point that the defense program may increase revenues as well as expenditures. That happens to be the case, and the two revenue acts of 1940 plus the increase in current tax revenues resulting from a faster current business tempo may actually keep the deficit for the present fiscal year at just about the same level as last year. In other words, because business has picked up and is yielding larger tax revenues, (and because the defense program is necessarily slow in getting under way) the Treasury may actually run no further in the red this fiscal year than last in spite of the defense program. But this is no answer at all to the current deficit problem.

Balanced Budget Remote

The gist of that problem is that there is no definite, tangible prospect that the country will ever balance the budget. At present the Treasury is getting the tax revenues from better business before it puts up the funds for the defense program. By and by the outlays will creep up on the income again. If the war emergency continues, the Treasury will spend as fast as it can, and if it suddenly vanishes, business will have very heavy inventories to work off, unemployment will reappear, farm surpluses will still be with us, and we shall simply revert to the (now) usual peacetime deficits instead of the anticipated war-emergency deficits.

Nor does there seem much likelihood that Mr. Willkie could soon balance the budget if elected. He is significantly silent on the subject. He will keep relief and the farm program — chief present drains on the Treasury.

There is a chance that by taking the brakes off business, he might enable business to accelerate and, on the one hand, yield larger revenues, and on the other hand take an increasing proportion of the unemployed (including the under-employed farmers) off the neck of the United States Treasury. There would be a fair chance of that. But on the other hand, that would mean a resumption of the type of free economy which, for 300 years, has vacillated between prosperity and depression, and Mr. Willkie's supporters cannot safely count on avoiding future depressions. If they should stop the New Deal from doing something politically radical about it, they will have to do something financially radical about it.

The gist of the matter is that in recent years the Nation has accepted a new version of the United States Treasury's major responsibility. That major responsibility used to be the balancing—either annually or over several years—of income and outgo. Nowadays it is something else—a social responsibility to see that nobody starves. There is no safe reason to hope that if the Treasury is kept to this responsibility the budget will somehow automatically balance itself. All signs indicate that this responsibility and the old-time budget-balancing responsibilty are incompatible. The outlook is for indefinite deficits.

Bonds Remain Firm

Yet the picture is not so black as it looks.

All experience up to 1932 says that it is impossible to run consistent fiscal deficits without at length provoking an unmitigated upswing in the cost of living and a collapse in the prices of high-grade bonds (meaning a rise in the interest rate on money).

But all experience since 1932 seems to say the opposite—that budget deficits can be continued indefinitely without either driving commodity prices up or Government prices down.

Even the prospect of unlimited defense outlays has not shaken the Government bond market, and in fact Washington is now considering an increase in member bank reserve requirements t tighten up the money market. Nor has it produced the long-awaited upswing in commodity prices. The slight upturn this fall so far has little significance and no strength. Outside of a few "blisters" and "bottlenecks" in the commodity price list there isn't any prospect of runaway prices. The Government is too strong, the Treasury surplus commodity holdings are too large, and the country's excess producing capacity is too great. The Government is still paying farmers not to produce, and keeping up the tariff wall against foreign gains, metals, fibers, and fuels.

This seems to argue that budget deficits can run on forever, and if so that we might as well double the present rate of pump-priming, and stop these burdensome taxes on business, defraying an even larger part of the deficit out of borrowings.

There must, however, be some limit on deficits. The Washington economists who say the country can "stand" a $60,000,000,000 national debt or a $100,000,000,000 national debt are merely pulling figures out of the air. Without some limit, we might as well run an annual deficit of $25,000,000,000 as the current $40,000,000,000.

The limit used to be the gold standard—and that meant budget balancing. It meant budget balancing because budget unbalance threatened paper money issues, and they in turn upset confidence in the gold standard. There was a most direct connection between budget policy and the gold standard. It was impossible to keep up at the same time (1) consistent budget deficits, (2) price laissez-faire, and (3) the gold standard. A free price system, operating as a differential gear mechanism between the budget and the gold standard, would disturb either of the two if the other was disturbed.

Living Costs the Key

Not so today. The people who have a personal interest in being able at all times to get a fixed amount of gold for their money are politically snowed under and outvoted, and their ideas outmoded. The voting majority consists of people who have a personal interest, however, in being able to get an approximately known amount of the staples of life for their money.

And this, really, is the limit of budget deficits. They can continue as long as they don't force a rise in the cost of living. And the leeway, as it looks now, is very great. It will not be taken up until budget deficits run so far that they stimulate business so much that it drives the cost of living up right straight through all the resistances that now put a ceiling on it. The first of these is the immense surplus of farm commodities held by the United States Treasury. The second is the immense surplus of willing still on the dole. The third is the unused slack in American industrial capacity. The fourth is the popular mandate to the Government, not even under discussion in the present campaign, to keep prices down. Big Business is carrying out that mandate as well as the Government. And as long as these influences remain, budget deficits, to be quite realistic about them both politically and economically, can and will continue indefinitely.

That has many radical implications for old-time and traditional money theories. It means in the first place that deficits incurred to support surplus farmers and surplus industrial hands are, economically, no deficits at all, in the dangerous old-fashioned sense. It means that there is no danger of general demand for goods and services outrunning supply and driving prices up. It means, in the second place, that in a year or two people will begin wondering whether the Government might not just as well finance some of its deficits by means of non-interest-bearing legal tender notes, and will find that it can be done safely, so long as the surpluses of idle men and machines continue. And it means, in the third place, that the real "reserve system" of American money will be, not the nominal "reserve" of gold in Fort Knox and New York, but the commodity holdings of the Treasury. As long as those keep increasing, as they now continue to do, it will be a sign that budget deficits, met either by borrowing at interest or borrowing with legal tender and without interest, are both politically and economically safe.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

HERE'S HOW

WILLKIE

STANDS ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

• • •

LABOR

Willkie favors collective bargaining, minimum wage and maximum hour limits, more social security, increased wages, and labor representation in the Capitol.

JOBS

Willkie will create jobs by stimulating business. No more throwing people out of work by cracking down on honest business men.

WPA AND RELIEF

Willkie will provide new jobs in business, but has promised that the WPA and related forms of relief will be continued as long as needed.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Willkie has taken losing businesses and made them successful. Business men and workers have confidence in him. It is only through this confidence, which the New Deal has lost, that industry and labor can combine to produce the guns, tanks, airplanes, and warships we so vitally need and are not getting.

WAR

"We can stay out of war if on November 5, we vote Franklin D. Roosevelt out of office," said the Rev. James M. Gillis, Editor of the Catholic World.

YOUTH

Willkie's life is proof of the opportunities for young people in America. He knows young people need a chance for a job, and he knows they can't get that chance under New Deal defeatism.

Elect

WENDELL L.

WILLKIE

PHILLIPS KETCHUM, Glen St., Natick

West Point Chief

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General Eichelberger

The War Department has announced at Washington that Brig. Gen. Richard L. Eichelberger will succeed Maj. Gen. J. L. Benedict as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. General Benedict will become an Army Corps Commander

Gold Program, Defense Rate Hit by Landon

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 1 (AP) —Alfred M. Landon last night declared liquidation now of the Federal Government's gold holdings probably would cost the United States "at least five billion dollars."

Attacking the Roosevelt Administration's money policies in an address prepared for a G. O. P. rally here, the 1936 Republican Presidential nominee said:

"We have some 20 billion dollars worth of gold stored in the vaults of Kentucky. It is not money. . . . It is merely a commodity which the Government is buying at a price some 50 to 75 per cent above its value in the world market. . . .

"If we had to dispose of it today, we would probably lose at least $5,000,000,000 of the amount we have stored away. At an interest rate of 2 per cent, it costs us today $400,000,000 in interest per year to carry this gold hoard."

Charging that the Administration has "fooled around" with national defense, the speaker said the nation armed at a rate 28 times faster between April and October in 1917 compared with the corresponding period in 1940.

"The same mistake of mixing reform and politics that bogged down recovery is bogging down the defense program," he added.

On the international front the speaker accused the Administration of inconsistency in its relations with Japan.

"If we are finally forced into war with Japan—and it is not certain that we will avoid it—" he said, "we shall find our ships bombed with steel made of our old lawnmowers which our Government has permitted the Japanese to buy."

Mr. Landon recommended Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee, for the job of "getting men back to work and streamlining our national defense program."

"How can any reasonable person," he asked, "interpret Mr. Roosevelt's record as one that has created reasonable national cooperation and team work?"

The speaker said national defense news is given out by Federal sources "for political advantage or is withheld for political advantage."

"One of our gravest dangers is that we are approaching the same situation of the people in Europe in government control of news," he said.

Seabury Attack on Mayor Bares N. Y. Political Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NE WYORK, Nov. 1—Tme heat of the Presidential campaign has driven a wedge in Republican-Fusion ranks in New York and brought a parting of the ways between Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Samuel Seabury, father of the reform regime which exiled Tammany from City Hall, in the evaluation political quarters here today are giving the Seabury talk supporting Wendell L. Willkie which went over the airwaves last night.

Mr. Seabury, independent Democrat bolting the New Deal ticket for the second time, charged Mayor La Guardia with playing politics with his leadership in decent municipal government forces in alignment with the third-term camp.

Declaring the mayor was subordinating his reform objectives to the book of "boss rule," Mr. Seabury specified the recent La Guardia appointment of James J. Walker, Tammany protégé who resigned as New York City Mayor under Seabury fire, to the $20,000-a-year job of mediator in the cloak and suit industry.

Mr. La Guardia had stultified himself with the Walker designation, in Mr. Seabury's view, under the same sort o fpersuasion by which President Roosevelt had fixed his third-term "draft" at the Chicago convention through the agency of delegates from the "boss-controlled cities."

Votes Seem Important

"To the President, Flynn and La Guardia," Mr. Seabury continued, votes seem more important than the maintenance of self-respect. Therefore it was that when Mayor La Guardia was 7,000 feet up in the air on his trip from Washington, the brilliant suggestion occurred to him that if he would descend to the appointment of Walker some votes might be assured for his candidate.

"In this situation the reform Mayor of New York, who has done so many fine things for New York City, stepped down from his position of leadership among those who are striving for decent municipal government in the United States and made this appointment because he thought it would promote his own national and international ambitions.

"In the appointment of Walker, Mayor La Guardia adopted the tactics of his ally in the present campaign, Boss Flynn."

Urges Definite Action

Mr. Seabury held that the election of Mr. Willkie would mean for the United States "what the substitution of Churchill for Chamberlain did for Great Britain."

"Let us not delay," he added. "Let us have the courage to make the change that is necessary and let us decide to make it next Tuesday."

When shown a copy of Mr. Seabury's address, Mayor La Guardia, on returning to City Hall from the Presidential campaign front where he has been stumping for President Roosevelt, said he was personally hurt by the attack on him.

"Of course, a statement like that, coming from one I admire so much and as so fond of, hurts me personally," he said.

"Judge Seabury is on one side of this Presidential campaign and I on the other. I am motivated solely by my love of my country, Judge Seabury is motivated by an obsessed hatred for Roosevelt.

"The Walker selection by the dress industry is not an issue in this Presidential campaign in which we have so many national issues. The facts as stated by the judge are not correct."

Gayda Sees U. S. Near War

ROME, Nov. 1 (AP) — Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, accused President Roosevelt today of initiating an offensive against the Axis and held him and his supporters responsible for creation of an "ideological political conflict which is skidding toward belligerency between the United States and the Axis."

Signor Gayda followed these charges with citations of speeches and actions of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, President Roosevelt, Henry C. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France; William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, Senators, and other leaders.

President Roosevelt, he charged, concerned himself with the internal affairs of Italy and Germany, including "public defamations of their political systems."

'Quarantine' Speech

Signor Gayda's citations began with the President's Chicago ("quarantine") speech in 1937 and continued down to the British-backed "Free French" attack on Dakar. He said a Spanish diplomat, inquiring at a "foreign office"—(presumable in London)—was told the expedition against that French West African port had been made on American suggestion.

His editorial cited what was purported to be a secret report by Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, May 7, 1939, which attributed to President Roosevelt "constant preparation of American public opinion to hate everything which savors of totalitarianism or fascism."

To build up his case, Signor Gayda mentioned speeches by William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador to Germany; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Former War Secretary Harry H. Woodring; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Admiral Yates Sterling (ret.), Mr. Hull and Mr. Bullitt.

List of Charges

Signor Gayda cited these actions as particularly nonneutral:

Alleged routing of Atlantic clipper planes by way of Bermuda (where there is British censorship) "to keep Italians and Germans from using this means of communication";

Alleged application particularly to Germans and Italians of alien surveillance in the United States;

Alleged refusal to furnish an Italian air line in South America with gasoline;

Export bans on various mineral products;

The trade of 50 destroyers for British bases in the Western Atlantic;

Alleged daily dispatch of "arms and fighting men" (presumably volunteer fliers) to England;

Co-ordination of American and English airplane manufacture to help Britain.

WHEN IN ALBANY, N.Y.
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Italy Claims Wide Gains

Continued from Page 1

ous points," the newspaper Lavoro Fascista's war correspondent said troops which jumped off from the border towns of Kakavia and Perat had crossed the stream.

Route of Main Force

The main force apparently was moving down the highway which threads through the mountains from Kakavia to Ioannina, industrial town on a lake of the same name 30 miles south of the border.

The Greeks are resisting "in some spots and in some cases stiffly," the correspondent of the Turin newspaper Gazzeta del Popolo reported, but generally are falling back to their main prepared positions and confining their activities to harassing Italian communications.

In addition to the land operations, the High Command said its air force flew through dirty weather to bomb loaded troop transports at the port of Patras and the Lepanto naval base on the Gulf of Corinth, a barracks at Metzovo Pass, in Western Greece, and highway junctions in the Kalamas Valley.

British Transports

The identity of the troops aboard the bombed vessels was not disclosed. (Salonika dispatches said British transports were reported authoritatively to have landed troops on undisclosed Greek islands.)

No mention was made in today's commuique of activity along the northern Grecian front, where another Italian force is reported driving toward Salonika, Greek East Coast port 100 miles away.

Greek Line Holds

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 1 (AP)—Tank-supported Italian infantry attacks in northwestern Greece have been "repulsed everywhere," the Greek General Staff asserted today, and the small Greek Navy has moved alongshore to bombard the invading Fascists.

Greek planes also joined in the fighting, a communiqué said, bombing and machine-gunning invasion forces "from a low altitude." Naval guns were said to have shelled "successfully" the Italian right wing (closest the sea) for more than an hour yesterday.

The communiqué said the Fascist forces suffered losses in yesterday's fighting and added that "prisoners were taken."

For the second time in as many days the General Staff reported that "irregulars are collaborating with the enemy" without further identification.

[A frontier correspondent of Stefani, official Italian news agency, reported Albanian formations were included in the Fascist invasion columns.]

Continued Italian air raids yesterday on the port of Patras were reported officially and the toll of Monday's opening raid on the city reached 100 dead and 250 injured as Premier John Metaxas addressed a message of sympathy to the city.

"A formation of raiders attacked an open town in a cowardly manner and the civilian population was bombed and machine-gunned from 600 feet," General Metaxas declared.

Aristides Demetratos, Undersecretary of Labor and General Secretary of the Greek National Labor Confederation, called on workers throughout the world in a radiocast last night to come to the aid of Greece in its struggle against Italy.

The text of his appeal was sent to United States labor organizations.

Two First Editions Bring Over $30,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Two rare first editions—one a Robert Burns and the other a Lewis Carroll—brought more than $15,000 each Oct. 30 at the first session of a three-day public sale of the literary collection of the late John Gribbel of Philadelphia.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, noted New York bibliophile, purchased Burns' "The Scots Musical Album," in four volumes, for $15,500, and a private Pennsylvania collector paid $15,300 for a presentation copy of the 1865 "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."

The auction, held in the Parke-Bernet Galleries, realized a total of $61,372 for the day.

Willkie Wins by a Landslide —In Pre-Election Button Derby

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Just to add to all the confused pre-election statistics, the subject of campaign buttons came up yesterday.

Republican headquarters guessed that 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 Willkie buttons were extant; Democratic headquarters said 21,000,000 Roosevelt buttons had been issued.

A reliable authoritative source suggested that if each button were worn by one person and each button wearer placed his or her particular button in a straight line the row of buttons would stretch from New York to Kansas City and that it would be a pretty silly proceeding.

Manufacturers of such novelty buttons have been working 24-hour shifts in New York City, some of the better known firms reporting orders of as high as 5,000,000 at a crack. Representatives said they couldn't even begin to figure up the profits until after the election, when they can get a chance to breathe.

And certain erring souls have discovered that some types of these buttons serve splendidly as subway turnstile slugs in lieu of nickels. The official count as announced by the New York City Transit System to yesterday was 174 Willkie buttons to 48 Roosevelt dittos.

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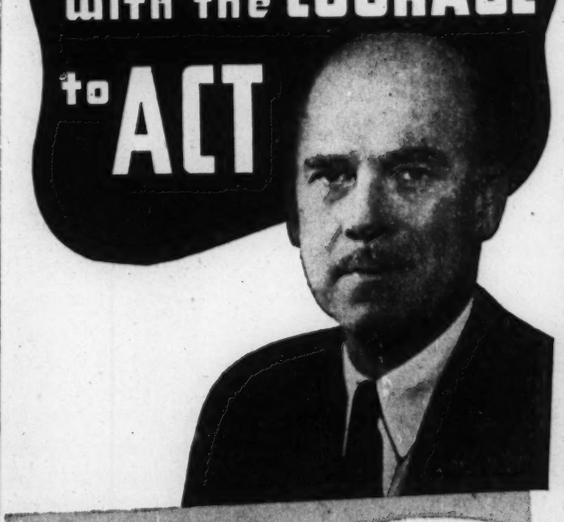

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

The Christian Science Monitor
November 1, 1940

Regency Shops Inspire Home Decoration

In 53 Stores These Shops Blend Styles and Colors For Mrs. Homemaker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Here you are, my dear," says the good fairy to Mrs. Homemaker, who is puzzled sorely over how to do over her drab living room without the aid of a decorator.

"Here are seven of the loveliest colors that I could find. Rose from the sky's afterglow, gold from the early morning sunshine, turquoise from the mines of Mexico . . ."

"Yes," murmurs Mrs. Homemaker. "But who am I to know how to put them together? Do I dare place a sunset-colored sofa beside a carpet of your rich turquoise? How can I be sure I won't make some dreadful mistake that will grieve my patient husband?"

The fairy smiles. "You can't make a mistake. That's my secret. Every color I am giving you harmonizes with every other color in my bag."

Fairies don't usually drop into department stores to assist women with their shopping, but such service as the good fairy offered is being given by 53 stores in 52 American cities and one Canadian city these days. These stores know the secret of blending colors so that Mrs. Homemaker can't go wrong. And they have developed a whole new system of shopping for home furnishings that makes the task a delight.

How It Began

It all started with Carson Pirie Scott & Co. in Chicago. Hugh Lawson, home furnishing merchandise manager, felt sympathy for the amateur home decorator (and that means just about every woman shopper) who plodded from department to department with samples in her handbag, trying to get just the right shade of drapery to go with this carpet, the right glass curtain to go with that drapery. He knew her troubles, too, about finding furniture in true period design that was properly scaled down to fit her modern small home and her checkbook. And her difficulties in finding art objects of the period that weren't priced for museums. So with the store's staff he set to work to solve her problems.

The first step was to adopt a palette of rich and varied colors that would be in complete harmony. The designers learned the good fairy's secret. They say it isn't a secret at all, but a matter of knowing the fundamentals of color harmony. Miss Laura Welch, one of the staff, explains what they did in simple terms.

"Colors will blend in so far as they have a common element," she says. "It's like a roomful of people with different tastes. No matter how different these people are, they will enjoy each other's company if they have one common interest. It's that way with colors. If each color has in it something of every other you use, it can't clash.

"Each of the seven basic colors in the Wishmaker scheme contains a small mixture of every other one. This year we added a soft green. When that color went, in small quantities, into the other six, it changed them all slightly. It gave us a new palette."

Manufacturers Co-operated

The next step was to persuade manufacturers of textiles and furniture to co-operate in designing new lines that would embody these colors and carry out the designs of a certain period. They are now co-operating with great enthusiasm. A visit to the model Regency house at Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago, shows that the makers of everything from sofas to soap have done their part in contributing objects in the colors and styles of the period.

The first year the Wishmaker's House took the 18th century for its theme. Then came the Victorian period. This year it's Regency. It has been a delight to the designers to adapt this period to modern uses. They went to the great museums to study the originals, both in design and color, and came away with a wealth of ideas.

In the main they followed the originals, but some changes had to be made. For in the period around 1815, when Regency reached its brightest bloom, it was kings and dukes and other people of high degree who had such furnishings; and they lived in high ceilinged palaces. To meet modern needs, the scale of the furniture had to be reduced, the charming decoration of the period—flutings and scrolls and leaves—used with somewhat greater restraint. And colors had to be toned down just a bit.

But there has been no corrupting of the style. Some of the new pieces are very near to actual copies. One drapery, called Lady Hamilton, is taken directly from an exhibit in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Small terra cotta figures, and irons, and pewter trays, are actual copies of museum pieces. Of course there is no comparison as to price. These are produced by modern quantity methods, and while you do run the risk of finding the same thing in your best friend's home, you realize that you probably wouldn't find anything so lovely in your own home if it weren't for large-scale production.

Great Variety Possible

It's surprising how much individuality people can express—even when using the same elements for their compositions. So say the members of the Wishmaker's House staff, and they cite examples.

A bride enters the shop. She dreams of having a boudoir in the colors of the sunrise. By choosing carefully, she finds, she can realize this dream in her new home. She uses soft shades of Regency rose in her bedspread, dark shades in her carpet, a patterned cretonne with touches of blue in her draperies, and a chair of soft Windsor gold.

A week later her mother comes in. She has decided to move to a smaller home, since Annabelle is married. A sensible woman, she wants to keep her good old mahogany bedroom furniture. But she wants her room to look fresh and modern all the same. So she turns to the Wishmaker collection to see what she can find. (She's always been a little afraid of mixing colors, she confesses. Annabelle's father, an engineer, would certainly make fun of her if she mixed them wrong.)

But now she is told to go ahead and follow her own whims. She can't possibly get, in the Wishmaker's House, any combination that will clash. She takes courage. It seems a little bit wild, she thinks, but it would be lots of fun to put this lovely soft Persian lilac color on the floor and walls (they call it Pavilion purple here) and strike a bold note of contrast by having draperies of Trafalgar turquoise. But could she do anything so daring without consulting Annabelle's father?

"Bring him in," urges the advisor who is helping Annabelle's mother. "We'll show him the combination and let him decide."

So the austere gentleman himself comes in. He is seated. He studies for a moment the samples of carpet and draperies that the advisor brings out for him.

"That's it," he says. "That's what we want."

And so Annabelle's mother gets courage to go on and plan a dining room and a living room after her own desires. She finds an actual room that gives her ideas. The rug is of a soft shade of Persian lilac; the lilac wallpaper introduces a note of turquoise; the draperies carry this lovely color a little farther. Our friend decides that she will start with this pleasing and distinguished combination, introduce a little of that soft Windsor gold in a new chair of Regency style and—this will be the most fun of all—splurge a little by doing her closet in a shade of green that will harmonize with all the rest. (Closet accessories, too, come in the Wishmaker colors.)

Shoppers can put as much or as little of their own ideas into their home decorating as they choose. A career-girl wife may have high ideals for her small home, but very little time for shopping for it. She just takes an extra long lunch hour, dashes up to the Wishmaker's House, and sits down with one of the eight advisors in the place to work out her plans.

Right here, assembled for her, are samples of all kinds of delightful things. She can select her curtains, draperies, furniture, bath towels, bathroom shower curtains (with soap to match), and even her Regency china, without ever leaving the "house."

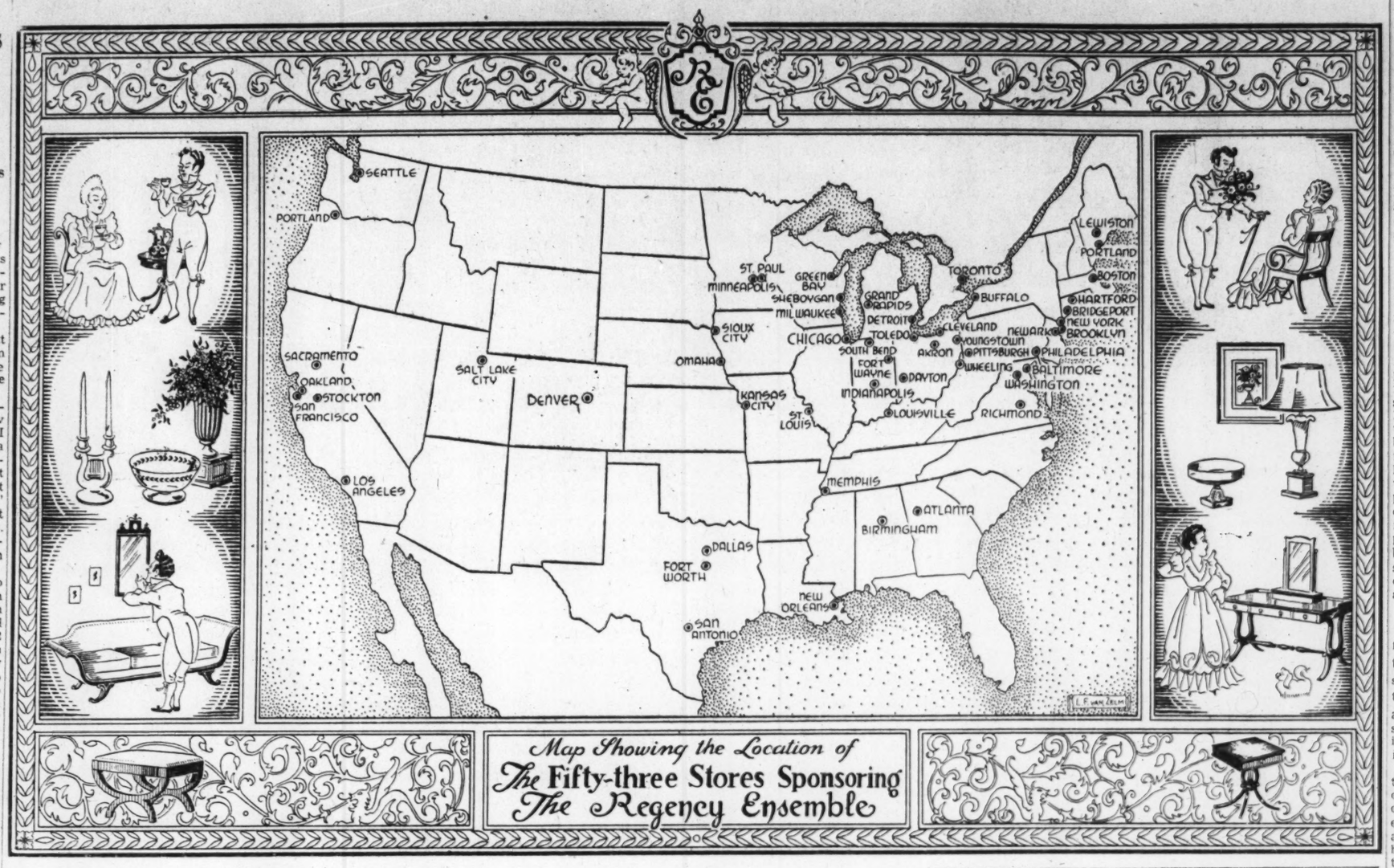
But not all women must economize their time to this extent. Some want a wider range of selection, and really enjoy roaming the store. They are provided for too. If the leisurely shopper strolls into the drapery section of the store, she will be delighted to find the same seven blending colors displayed there in a great variety of textiles and patterns.

Ever so many departments—linens, bathroom furnishings, and so on—have picked up this theme and are playing its variations. Once you start playing this game of "mix your colors harmoniously," you can have no end of fun with it wherever you go shopping.

Co-operation of manufacturers has made the whole thing possible. With markets for their wares in 53 stores in that many large cities, it pays them to change over their lines to fit the style of the year—which now happens to be Regency. Manufacturers of draperies are eager to get the card with 42 color variations used in this ensemble. Lampmakers have taken delight in designing lamps which carry out the Regency motives—the fluted classic column, the Greek border, the stars and medallions. Even manufacturers of clothes hampers and shower curtains have introduced Regency designs and colors into their lines. Wallpaper manufacturers, also, have risen to the occasion.

Moderate Prices

Prices are about what you would normally pay if you buy in what the trade calls "middle price bracket." The big difference is that you no longer go from place to place clutching a sample that just seems to have no color counterpart. Now the searching is done by the 53 stores sponsoring the Regency Ensemble plan. And Mrs. Homemaker, who has never taken a course in home decoration and hesitates to engage a decorator, can go to any one of these 53 stores and have the fun of assembling beautiful things entirely "on her own." Whether she visits Bullock's in Los Angeles, Jordan Marsh's in Boston, or Kern's in Detroit; whether she lives in the West, the East, the South, or the Middle West—she will find Regency shops filled with every sort of furniture, wall decoration, china, and so on. And will be amazed when she sees for the first time their riot of colorful loveliness and realizes that it includes no single element of dissonance.



Map Showing the Location of
The Fifty-three Stores Sponsoring The Regency Ensemble

List of Participating Stores

Alabama — Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham
California — Breuner's, Oakland, Sacramento, and Stockton; Bullock's, Los Angeles; O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco.
Colorado—Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver
Connecticut—G. Fox & Co., Hartford; The D. M. Read Co., Bridgeport
District of Columbia—Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.
Georgia—Rich's, Inc., Atlanta
Illinois—Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago
Indiana—The Wm. H. Block Co., Indianapolis; Robertson Bros. Dept. Store, South Bend; Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne
Iowa—T. S. Martin Co., Sioux City
Kentucky — The Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville
Louisiana—Maison Blanche Company, New Orleans
Maine — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun, Lewiston and Portland
Maryland—Stewart & Co., Inc., Baltimore
Massachusetts—Jordan Marsh Co., Boston
Michigan—Herpolsheimer's, Grand Rapids; The Ernst Kern Co., Detroit
Minnesota—L. S. Donaldson Co., Minneapolis; The Emporium, St. Paul
Missouri—Robert Keith Furn. & Carpet Co., Kansas City; Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis
Nebraska—J. L. Brandeis & Sons, Omaha
New Jersey—L. Bamberger & Co., Newark
New York — The Wm. Hengerer Co.; Buffalo; Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., Brooklyn; James McCreery & Co., New York
Ohio—The Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton; The Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland; The LaSalle & Koch Co., Toledo; The M. O. O'Neil Co., Akron; The Strouss & Hirshberg Co., Youngstown
Oregon—Meier & Frank Co., Inc., Portland
Pennsylvania — Kaufmann's Dept. Stores, Pittsburgh; Lit Brothers, Philadelphia
Tennessee — Lowenstein's, Memphis
Texas—Joske Bros. Co., San Antonio; W. C. Stripling Company, Fort Worth; Titche-Goettinger Co., Dallas
Utah—Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City
Virginia—Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond
Washington — The Bon Marche, Seattle
West Virginia—Stone & Thomas, Wheeling
Wisconsin—Boston Store, Milwaukee; H. C. Prange Co., Green Bay and Sheboygan
Canada—The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto

This is the first of three Friday articles describing the Regency Ensemble plan for home decoration.

Parents and Grown Daughter Manage Home on Budget

Managing Your Income—10

By Margaret E. Broadley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's an old saying that two is company but three's a crowd, and there's no place where three can be a crowd more easily than when three adults try to live on one budget. Particularly when the group is made up of elderly father and mother and an unmarried daughter who lives at home and takes care of them. Probably no other domestic situation demands financial independence as much, for although the father and mother may have their own way of living, the daughter's way is bound to be different. Father shouldn't have to ask anyone for spending money, mother should have what she needs to cover her personal purchases, and surely the daughter should be allowed to go her own way as far as their means allow.

In most families where the daughter stays at home to care for her parents, she does it because she really loves them dearly, and wants to make their lives as pleasant as she can. But no matter how deep the love or how great the loyalty, there is always much more peace and harmony in a family where the financial arrangements are such that money is a rarely mentioned subject, and each member is permitted to spend pretty much as he pleases without too much outside interference.

Family Assets

In this type of family, if the daughter is not working outside the home to support her parents, the chances are they are fairly "well fixed." Quite probably they own their own home, and in the background may have an annuity, a pension, or money from investments. Their largest expenditures are for taxes, upkeep on the property, and for food and clothing. The daughter will without a doubt spend more on clothes then her parents in the course of a year.

When it comes to setting up and keeping the budget, I believe the daughter is the logical one to handle the accounts. Compromises have to be made in every situation, and in this one the daughter should be made to feel that the home belongs to her as much as to her parents. If parents handle the family finances, they should allow the daughter an ample sum for household running expenses, and in addition make her allowance as large as they can afford.

Daughter's Responsibility

In this type of family the daughter usually serves as housekeeper, cook, and chauffeur, especially if the income is moderate. Mother may put her hand to the cooking now and then and help with the cleaning, and father may take care of the car and do certain odd jobs to keep the home and yard in repair, but the real responsibility of running the home usually falls on the daughter. That is why I believe she is the proper person to handle the family pocketbook, without, of course, being too strict about it.

It is so important when three adults share a home for all of them to feel it is **their** home. There shouldn't be the feeling, when the daughter takes over the running of the home, that she is now the boss and her parents are living with her. It is not necessary for either father or mother to lose the feeling of home as it used to be, and the diplomatic daughter will never let them doubt for a minute that they are and always will be the real heads of the home. But neither should parents treat their middle-aged daughter as though she were still their baby!

Parents Co-operate

When daughter doles out the dollars, she might always, for courtesy's sake, consult her father and mother about the major expenditures, and cater to their tastes as far as possible. Father and mother, if they are able, could be expected to assume the responsibility for certain tasks every day. In one such family, where remarkable love and harmony predominates, the father always washes the breakfast dishes. He takes pride in it, and even though at times he complains, he does it with a twinkle in his eye. He also paints pictures as a hobby, and one room of the house is set apart so that in it he can be as untidy as he pleases. The mother is less active but the daughter makes her feel she has an important part to carry on by seeking her advice as often as possible.

Let Budget Do It

In making out the budget, finances should be arranged so that the highest standard of living possible may be maintained. But while the family is at home a great deal and should live as nicely as possible, provision should also be made in their spending for the financial independence of the daughter.

So, in this type of family, with three on a budget, if each member of the family is fairly free financially and can make his personal expenditures without consulting anyone, and if each one feels the home is his, there is no reason why they all may not have a happy life together.

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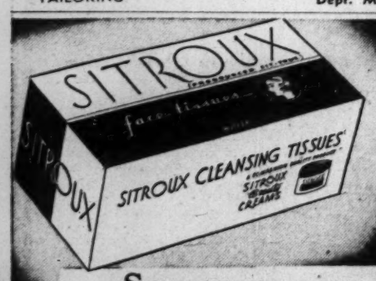

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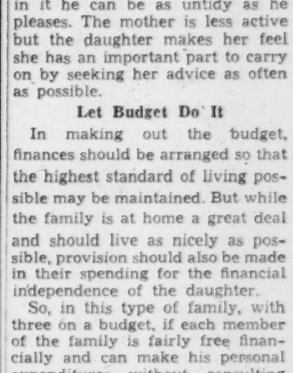

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Voice of DAVID HARUM NBC Red Network

BAB-O
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Roberts; Bruno

New York Offers Much to Visitors

Above: The skyline of New York. Inset: Frank L. Andrews, President of the Hotel Association of New York City.

N. Y. City Hotels Spell Comfort to Visitors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

New York City, the great tourist center of the world, is now at the start of the winter season witnessing the influx of visitors coming to take advantage of its many wonders. This is the season the city offers to lovers of art, music, the theater, and sports varied programs of exceptional interest. A number of important conventions and expositions are to be held, and it is anticipated that the approaching holiday season will attract many persons, pleasure bent as well as intent on securing the many cultural and educational advantages to be found in the great metropolis.

The hotels of New York City play a most important part in welcoming the visitors to the city and are proud of the role they play as unofficial hosts.

People do not fully appreciate the vital part New York hotels play in the life of the city, the State, and the Nation. They assume a major portion of the city's tax burden in addition to pouring a steady steram of dollars into the coffers of the city as well as the State and the Nation.

New York City hotels purchase millions of dollars worth of food products yearly. They are the friends of workers, giving employment yearly to more than 50,000 persons, and through their constant efforts to provide guests with the maximum in comfort and safety they engender a spirit of good will that plays a most important part in the civic and social development of New York City, New York State, and the United States.

Are 340 Hotels

In the Greater City of New York there are 340 hotels with an assessed valuation of more than $500,000,000. The actual taxes paid each year to the city represents approximately $15,000,000. This sum paid by hotels covers the entire budget of the offices of the five Borough Presidents who are controlling factors in the operation of the city government and also bear a sizable proportion against the budget items of important city departments such as Sanitation, Hospital and Health Departments.

Broadway, which is synonymously mentioned with good food and fine entertainment, still maintains its place as the thoroughfare of New York City containing the greatest number of hotels. It has 27 hotels valued at more than $53,000,000. Park Avenue contains some of the most luxurious hostelries and leads all others in assessed valuation and tax payments. Its 16 hotels are valued at more than $59,000,000. Madison Avenue is second only to Broadway in the number of hotels. This historical street, which continues to change and expand with the great city of which it is a part, has 19 hotels valued at more than $50,000,000. Fifth Avenue with 12 hotels is not far behind Broadway in assessed valuation, as the hotels which line this world-famed thoroughfare are valued at more than $48,000,000. Lexington Avenue, the sister thoroughfare of Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue, has 15 hotels with an assessed valuation of $40,670,000. Adjacent to these longitudinal thoroughfares on cross-town streets are located many of New York's fine hotels totaling 192 in number with a valuation of more than $150,000,000.

These facts reveal the importance of the hotel business in the City of New York and also the confidence which hotel men with their permanent investment of more than $500,000,000 in realty alone have in the future of the city. The hotels of New York are not all situated in one district, but on the contrary are to be found in all sections of the city and are ready to serve varied desires and tastes. If a person desires to live in the quiet of historical Washington Square or Murray Hill, along the restful Hudson River, within the joyous midtown entertainment area or close to important Grand Central or Pennsylvania Railroad terminals, hotels at prices to fit every purse are available. If on the other hand there is a wish to live in the East Side residential area or in the upper Broadway residential district or across the river in Brooklyn, or up in the Bronx or over in Queens, a hotel home at reasonable rates offering every type of human convenience and comfort is available.

New York's magnificent hotels with their modern rooming facilities, their renowned restaurants and luxurious roof gardens with fine orchestras are so many and varied in an around-the-world atmosphere that a tour of these places alone creates the mood of a stay-at-home abroad.

In Easy Reach

The hotels of New York City are so situated as to bring all of these varied means of entertainment and education within easy reach of the City's visitors, and the most important factor is that hotels offer accommodations at prices that make it possible for people to take advantage of these exceptional opportunities offered by New York City at prices that are reasonable and within the means of every person.

In the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., of which Frank L. Andrews, President of the Hotel New Yorker, is President, there are a total of 187 hotels which are located on the longitudinal thoroughfares and adjacent streets all readily accessible from railroad terminals, bus terminals, airports, and the various traffic lanes leading in the city. The accommodations in these hotels are obtainable at rates as low as—rooms without private bath from $1.50 a day and rooms with private bath $2.50 up. Those desiring private suites will find these available from $5 a day for a two-room suite to $6 a day for a three-room suite. Accommodations at higher rates of course are available.

The Association is ever mindful that the hotels constitute New York's greatest source of good will, and to meet this responsibility it is essential that each hotel guest either temporary or permanent must be comfortable, satisfied and always feel perfectly at home.

The Hotel Association publishes a "Visitors Map and Hotel Directory of New York" listing its member hotels together with their rates. This map is free to all persons upon request. Mr. Andrews constantly stresses the conscientious endeavors of hotel men to play the perfect host. He contends that business generally in New York is interdependent upon the hotel accommodations the city can provide.

Democracy Is Working: Chicago Seeks Clean Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 — Chicago means business in its fight against vote frauds. Never in the city's boiling political history have folks here seen so much downright earnest, organized activity, so many people scrambling to take part in a clean election drive.

And through all the commotion it is clear that in spite of official efforts the real inspiration, the real work, and the real accomplishments spring from the people themselves.

More than 10,000 persons from some 50 organizations are doing their bit. That's not counting the election judges, policemen, and other officials. These are just plain citizens, all working voluntarily.

It has been charged that in past major elections here from 50,000 to 200,000 votes have been stolen, or fraudulently cast or marked. Whatever the number, these volunteer workers, reflecting obviously a very much inflamed public opinion, are determined to see that things are done more honestly on Nov. 5.

Democracy's Obligation

"In a democracy," says one enthusiastic young lawyer enrolled as a volunteer polls watcher, "we can't just vote and leave things to the leaders we elect. We not only have to keep watch on them, we have to take some active part in the governmental process ourselves."

The attack is from three points: first there's the work of Cook County States Attorney, Thomas J. Courtney, and County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, in charge of the election machinery; next is the Federal Government, represented by a sub-committee of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, and investigators from the Department of Justice; and third, the people, the civic organizations.

Not too much has been accomplished—or was it expected—so far, by the Senate subcommittee. It's two members, Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, and Senator Guy M. Reed, Republican, of Kansas, have heard testimony sketching samples of the extent and manner of vote stealing, but have spent considerable time squabbling between themselves over who is "running" the committee.

Senator Hill, the Democrat, is chairman, and the manner of his handling of some witnesses has stirred heated charges—in one case of an attempt to "whitewash," and in another to "hamstring" the investigation.

Observers noted that Senator Hill closely cross-examined witnesses appearing to testify vote frauds. Robert L. Hunter, president of the Better Government Association, accused the chairman of "obstructing rather than co-operating" in the work.

Not Necessarily Partisan

The work of the committee has shown though that this is not necessarily a partisan matter. Witnesses have sworn that the frauds in many cases were the result of bi-partisan collusion.

Before his committee recessed this week until after the election, Senator Reed announced that it had found to its satisfaction that "there are 20 wards shot through with fraud and corruption."

Meanwhile Maurice M. Milligan, United States Attorney for the Kansas City area, who did so much to break up the Pendergast machine in that city, assigned by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to take charge of a similar national investigation, has been on the job here. It is expected that he and his workers will be heard from further after the election.

States Attorney Courtney and County Judge Jarecki, though periodically on and off the Kelly-Nash machine bandwagon, and still loyal Democrats—Courtney is on the machine ticket for re-election—long have jointly professed an earnest desire to stop vote stealing. In past years scores of election officials have been convicted and sentenced for fraud through the work of these two men. In recent months, the records show, six precinct workers were found guilty of ballot frauds and five sent to prison. Ten others have been sent to the county jail or fined. Some 68 more are now awaiting trial in the criminal court, while cases of 14 more are before a grand jury.

Record Registration

CHICAGO (AP)—Registration of voters in Cook County, the metropolitan area embracing Chicago, reached an all-time high of 2,185,166, the Board of Election Commissioners announced. It topped by 81,096 the total registered for the Presidential election of 1936.

Pens, Not Pencils, At Chicago Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Nov. 1

Pen, ink, and blotters are to supplant pencils in voting booths here Nov. 5, according to County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki. And thereby, it's hoped, Chicago will have a more nearly honest election.

The move follows an offer made by George F. Barrett, Republican candidate for Attorney General, to contribute $1,000 for the purpose of supplying voting booths with pens and ink.

Marking ballots with pencil plays right into the vote thief's hands, Mr. Barrett explains. The vote stealer, sometimes operates as a precinct election official—or is it the other way around? He tucks a small piece of pencil lead beneath his finger nail, or into a cigar stub. Then, while he counts the ballots, he spoils the ones that he wants out or makes crosses before the names of candidates he wants "in."

Hull to Define U. S. Policy In Single Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is going to make his single political speech of the presidential campaign tonight. The Hull speech at 9:45 p. m. will be sponsored by the Democratic National Committee. So far as Mr. Hull is concerned, the address will clear up any impression that he sees eye to eye with Mr. Willkie and Mr. McNary on certain matters of foreign policy.

Major points of difference between the Hull-Roosevelt foreign policy and the Willkie-McNary vews as expressed in this campaign appear to include:

1. The Willkie charge that the Roosevelt-Hull policies are leading the nation to war. This has been a particularly effective campaign argument, Democrats acknowledge, and they put it foremost in explaining Mr. Willkie's recent accessions of strength. Mr. Hull will attempt to combat the drive by declaring his policies have steadily aimed at peace.

2. Mr. Willkie's attack on the importation of Argentine beef. Mr. Hull answered this attack at the time, but he is reported to be particularly vexed over it, believing that it has injured the carefully-nurtured United States "good neighbor" program, and that if Mr. Willkie is elected it will put a temporary damper on relations with one of the most powerful and touchy of Latin-American Republics.

3. Mr. McNary's attack on the Hull reciprocal trade agreements. Mr. Hull has already issued a formal statement in connection with this attack. Mr. Willkie has stated that he supported the Hull reciprocal trade agreements but made the exception in the case of Argentine beef.

4. Russia — Mr. Willkie denounced at Baltimore this week the State Department's policy in attempting to placate Russia by releasing to it $7,000,000 worth of machine tools. This is a touchy subject, but if Mr. Hull believes he can be frank about it he will probably say that this coincides with Great Britain's own effort to placate Russia, and that it was an oblique effort to aid Britain instead of, as charged by Mr. Willkie, an attack on Great Britain by aiding the Soviets, "the ally of Germany."

'We'll Hold On,' Britons Are Told

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, declared that while Britain has "no cause for complacency," he nevertheless detected "no sign of cracking under the strain of night bombings and over-crowded shelters."

"We'll hold on," Mr. Morrison said.

"We are grateful to the American people (for supplies) and when the time comes for the British Army to strike," he said, "we can thank the efforts and courage of our people and the co-operation, good fellowship and friendship of the United States."

The Minister said the civil defense organizations, derided before the aerial siege of Britain began, had shown "heroism worthy of the best soldiers in the line in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and various parts of the country."

The morale of the civil population, he said, was "magnificent."

He called the daytime defenses against air raids "extraordinarily good" and predicted the night bombing defenses would steadily improve.

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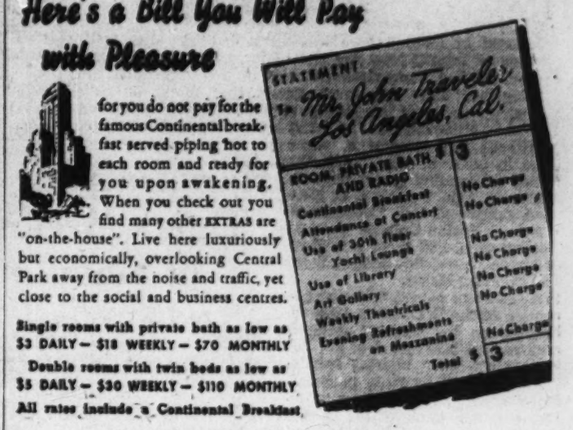
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New England Football Teams Entering Strenuous Half of Gridiron Schedules

Seven Outstanding Games On Docket Here Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Interest in football here this week end is pretty well scattered throughout the six New England States, as most of the colleges enter the second and more strenuous half of their schedules.

Altogether there are seven games that might be called stellar attractions as far as this section of the country is concerned, in addition to 14 other contests involving a total of 31 New England colleges.

Without any attempt to name them in order of importance, the list of outstanding games includes Brown at Yale, Princeton at Harvard, Colgate at Holy Cross, Manhattan at Boston College, Tufts at Northeastern, and those two State of Maine scraps, Bowdoin at Bates and Colby at Maine.

All of these games, with the exception of the B. C.-affair, have no bearing on the national gridiron picture, but that fact does not detract from their interest locally. And the B. C. contest, paradoxically enough, might prove to be the least interesting of the lot, for while the Jaspers of Manhattan have a fair first club, they have no reserves and are not expected to be able to hold back the Eagle juggernaut. While the ultimate score is not expected to be as large as the Idaho and St. Anselm's totals, it is nevertheless expected to be very convincing.

Big Three

Harvard's meeting with Princeton will be the first in the annual Big Three round robin, and the Crimson finds itself the underdog as it seeks its 12th victory in the 63-year-old series. The Tigers boast 20 wins while four games have ended in ties. Harvard last beat Princeton in 1938, rolling up a 26-7 score.

Harvard's biggest rival, Yale, is no better than an even choice against the Brown Bear. This 60-year-old series finds the Blue with a preponderance of victories, 37 to six. The Bruins have been narrowly frustrated the past two years, Yale winning 20-14 in 1938 and the teams playing a 14-14 tie last year. Brown last won in 1932.

Purple Disappointing

Holy Cross, experiencing one of its most disappointing seasons in years with losses to Louisiana State and Brown already on the record, will meet Colgate at Worcester tomorrow with the invaders favored. Injuries have hampered the Crusaders more than a little this season, and unless they can make their passing attack click, they appear to be in for another sad afternoon.

The other three games mentioned as outstanding concern the smaller colleges, but they lose none of their zest because of that. Tufts and Northeastern will each be attempting to record the first victory in this intra-city competition, the two previous meetings between the teams having ended in ties. And the State of Maine teams will bring to their games all the fire and enthusiasm that that series annually commands. Bates currently is at the top of the ladder by virtue of its win over Maine last week, while Colby and Bowdoin, defending co-champions, were playing to a 13-13 deadlock.

B. U. in Cleveland

Boston University, after an open date last Saturday, arrived in Cleveland this morning for its game with Western Reserve tomorrow afternoon. The Terriers are stronger for this game than they were when they upset favored Cincinnati 14-0 two weeks ago, and they are anxious to record another victory before they have their annual meeting with Boston College the following week end.

No games are being played in the Little Three championship this week end, Williams visiting Union to continue a 53-year-old gridiron rivalry in which this year's game will be the 35th, Wesleyan taking a breather in Coast Guard, and Amherst entertaining Massachusetts State. In the Granite State, the New Hampshire eleven has a fair chance to break St. Anselm's four-year monopoly of the State championship as the two teams meet at Manchester. Dartmouth takes it easy, or rather hopes to, with Sewanee at Hanover.

A full list of games involving New England teams this week end follows:

Saturday, Nov. 2

Tufts at Northeastern.
Massachusetts State at Amherst.
Bowdoin at Bates.
Manhattan at Boston College.
Princeton at Harvard.
Boston University at Western Reserve.
Wesleyan at Coast Guard.
Sewanee at Dartmouth.
Lowell Textile at Drexel.
Colgate at Holy Cross.
Colby at Maine.
Arnold at Montclair Teachers.
Hyannis Teachers at Norwich.
Worcester Tech at Rhode Island State.
Connecticut at Rutgers.
New Hampshire at St. Anselm's.
Providence at Springfield.
Williams at Union.
Brown at Yale.
Middlebury at Hartwick.
Vermont at Rennssalaer.

Around the Hub

Alan Sampson, right end from Weymouth, has been elected captain of the Tufts freshman football team. The election followed the tradition of choosing a leader before the final game against Phillips Andover. The captain is the son of Arthur Sampson, former Tufts varsity grid coach . . . Watertown High School has won the Greater Boston Soccer League championship by defeating Lynn Classical High, 1 to 0, in Lynn on Friday . . . The Pleasant Park Yacht Club of Winthrop will hold its monthly meeting on Nov. 5 at which time a nominating committee will be chosen to select the officers for 1941.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Record National League crowd of 50,000 saw New York Giants tie Chicago Bears, 3-3, on field goals by Ward Cuff and Jack Manders.

Harvard And Tigers Meet In Stadium

Probable Line-Ups

Harvard		Princeton
Barnes, l. e.	(180)	(178) r. e. Stanley
Elser, l.t.	(200)	(217) r.t. Rice
Peabody, l.g.	(188)	(186) r.g. Robinson
Ayres, c.	(200)	(215) c. Allen
Pfister, r.g.	(205)	(188) l.g. Kinniry
Gardiner, r.t.	(200)	(203) l.t. Morris
Kaufman, r.e.	(185)	(180) l.e. Wilson
MacKinney, p. b.	(190)	(185) q. b. Allerdice
Spreyer, l.h.b.	(180)	(195) r.h.b. Peters
Lee, r.h.b.	(172)	(160) l.h.b. Jackson
Gardella, f. b.	(171)	(192) f. b. Busse

Officials

Referee: E. A. Geiges, Temple.
Umpire: J. E. Coogan, Navy.
Head Linesman: A. B. Maginnes, Lehigh.
Field Judge:: E. E. Miller, Penn State...
Time of game—2 p. m.
Place—Harvard Stadium.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still seeking its first major victory of the season and still having to show its possible aerial attack, Harvard's varsity football team went through final polishing drill this afternoon preparatory to its 36th game with Princeton in the Stadium tomorrow afternoon.

The Tigers arrived late this afterrnoon and had a short workout in the Stadium. While the visitors are by odds the pre-game favorites, the changes in the Harvard line-up and the possibility that Coach Dick Harlow may order his players to "fight fire with fire" makes the prospects rather interesting.

Forward Passing

In games played this season the Tigers have resorted to forward passing to gain ground because their running attack has bogged most of the time. Harvard, like Princeton, has not moved much on its running game and with two pretty good passers in Charley Spreyer and Don McNicol, may try to match the Tigers in passing.

Having been a forward passing team the past two years gives Princeton the edge and Dave Allerdice, Tiger passer, is rated with the best in the East. Last week against Dartmouth the Crimson had hoped to resort more to the air, but severe cross winds made the risk too hazardous and one of the efforts was intercepted and paved the way for the Dartmouth touchdown that resulted in the Big Green winning the game, 7 to 6.

Good Receivers

Allerdice not only is a good passer, but his passing is aided by several equally good receivers. Harvard's passers are not too confident in this respect since the receivers, generally, are untried. The Tigers lost to Penn 46 to 28, but those 28 points are more than Michigan could score against the strong Penn eleven.

Harvard is becoming known as a November team. By that is meant that the team never seems to approach expected strength until the month of November arrives. That, and the fact that Harvard has done better against Princeton than any other major opponent, gives rise to the hopes of the Crimson followers.

Watch MacKinney

Naturally those acquainted with the Harvard situation will be watching the debut of Loren MacKenney, veteran end, as a blocking back. The move is made in the hope of speeding up the running attack. George Heiden, regular blocking back, is very good defensively and will be excellent insurance. The vacancy at end will be filled by Bill Barnes. Spreyer will start in the tailback spot and Burgy Ayres will get the starting nod at center.

Princeton may have to alter its starting line-up, there being some question about George Kinniry, regular guard, being able to play. The remainder of the starting line-up is pretty certain. Princeton will stay at the Hotel Sheraton tonight.

N. H. Basketball Dates Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 1—An 18 game schedule, featuring eight tilts with New England League opponents, has been announced for University of New Hampshire varsity basketball players by Carl Lundholm, Director of Athletics.

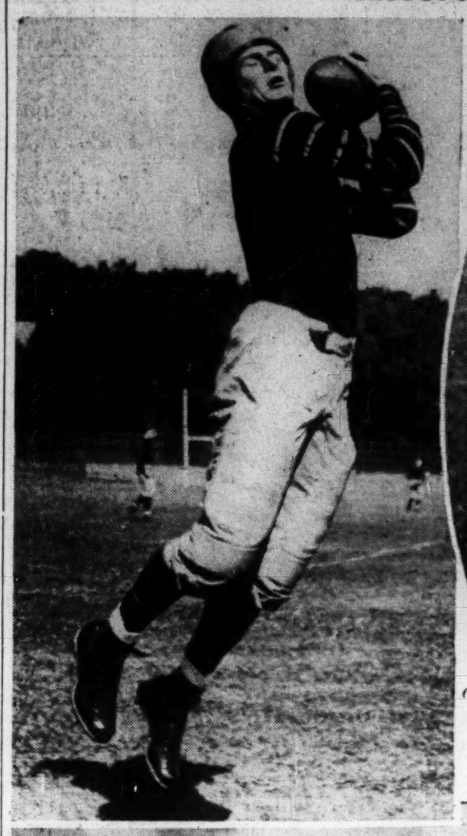
Eleven of the games are on the home court, including the opener with Colby Dec. 12 and the final with Maine Feb. 26. Home-and-home series are slated in league competition with Maine, Northeastern, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

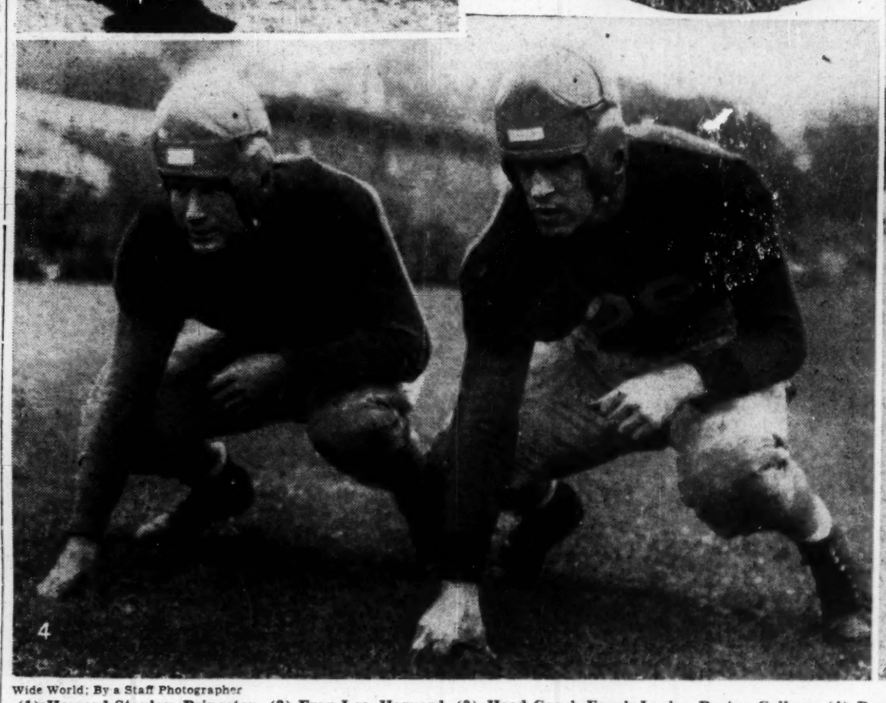
Two teams return to the schedule this winter after a short absence—St. Michael's Jan. 10 and St. Anselm's Jan. 21. Colby is slated for two games rather than one as was the case last year.

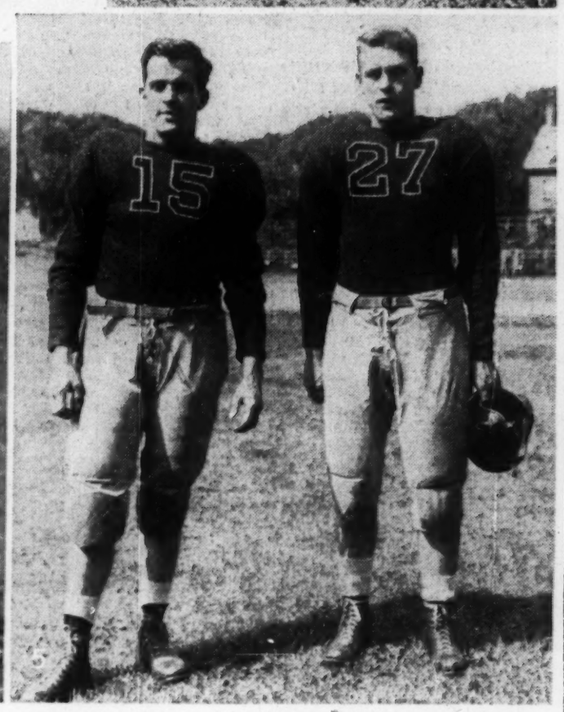
The schedule:

Dec. 12—Colby at Durham; 13—M. I. T. at Durham.
Jan. 4—Rhode Island at Kingston, R. I.; 8—Northeastern at Durham; 10—St. Michael's at Durham; 14—Connecticut at Storrs, Conn.; 17—Northeastern at Boston; 18—Tufts at Medford; 21—St. Anselm at Durham; 25—Lowell Textile at Durham; 28—Connecticut at Durham.
Feb. 11—Rhode Island at Durham; 15—Alumni at Durham; 18—Colby at Waterville, Maine; 19 Maine at Orono, Maine; 22—Boston University at Boston; 25—Bates at Durham; 26—Maine at Durham.

Assortment of Players to Battle Locally







Wide World; By a Staff Photographer
(1) Howard Stanley, Princeton. (2) Fran Lee, Harvard. (3) Head Coach Frank Leahy, Boston College. (4) Burch Lorett (left) and Elwood Richardson, Tufts. (5) Fran Murray (left) and Ed Sakovitz, Northeastern.

Huskies Finish Season at Home Against Jumbos

Probable Line-Ups

Northeastern		Tufts
Macfarland, le	(168)	(163) re. Hosmer
Jensen, lt	(196)	(175) rt. Rowell
Olsen, lg	(170)	(174) rg. Loretti
Grey, c	(195)	(188) c. Bournazos
Erickson, rg	(195)	(165) lg. Pittman
Handler, rt	(200)	(172) lt. Mernick
Reilly, re	(162)	(160) le. Hanabury
Tubbs, qb	(182)	(171) qb. Rutter
Murray, lhb	(150)	(160) rhb. West
Myrbeck, rhb	(175)	(190) lhb. Harrison
Shea, fb	(180)	(174) fb. Patterson

Referee—E. J. Shaughnessey; Umpire—W. J. Pendergast. Linesman—H. A. Wiper. Field Judge—T. J. Murphy.
Time: 2 p. m. Place: Huntington Field.

Northeastern's hard-hit football squad will close its home season tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field against the Jumbos of Tufts. The largest crowd of the season is expected at the Kent Street enclosure because the two colleges have become real football rivals.

This will be the third meeting between Northeastern and Tufts. Four years ago, the teams played to a sensational 6-6 tie and last year they battled to a scoreless deadlock. Northeastern was the only team to hold Tufts scoreless last year.

Only five Huskies who started against Upsala last week at East Orange will be on the field for the kick-off tomorrow. Ed Macfarland at end, Ed Jensen at tackle, Len Erickson at guard, Dick Grey at center, and Ronnie Tubbs in the backfield are the only hold-overs.

Latest casualty is Capt. Dean Williams, who injured his leg last night and will not start in his usual tackle spot Joe Dias, sophomore triple threat, may not play, while Charlie Abend and Jim Jefferson appear definitely out.

The backfield will be almost entirely new, with Jim Shea taking over Dias's tailback duties, Franny Murray replacing Ed Barry at wingback, and Gunnar Myrbeck filling in for Phil Sheridan at blocking back.

The Tufts starting line-up will be somewhat different from the one which faced Williams last week. Due to an injured hand, Elwood Richardson will be unable to take his place at center, and husky George Bournazos will move over from his regular tackle position to handle the pivot duties, a post he held down last year.

Russell "Buzz" Rowell, rapidly improving sophomore, will fill Bournazos' shoes at tackle, while Dave Pittman will start at guard in place of Rowell. In the backfield Bob Patterson will assume his regular duties at fullback, replacing Bob Bissett who did so well against the Purple at Williamstown.

Weekly Football Guessing Contest

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Another chapter in the weekly football guessing contest (and may it be happier that last week's):

Northwestern - Minnesota: As close to a standoff as can be imagined. Both unbeaten, both untied, both potent. Minnesota, fast and alert, seems to have waded through the tougher competition but perhaps none as tough as the Wildcats. Blanketed by a deep fog, Minnesota.

Army-Notre Dame: Think of a number. Notre Dame.

Texas A. and M.-Arkansas: The Razorbacks are coming along fast. Spot for an upset but stringing along with the Aggies.

U. C. L. A.-Stanford: UCLA has lost five ball games, yet nobody has scored more than one touchdown on the Bruins. There's a strong urge to take a chance on them until you glance at Stanford's record. Then the urge disappears. Stanford.

Tulane-Clemson: This is where everybody discovers just how good Clemson may be. Timidly, Clemson.

Duke-Georgia Tech: Possible fireworks but taking Duke.

Cornell-Columbia: The Lions made it close a year ago and may again for Cornell's due for a letdown. No possible selection, however, but Cornell.

Fordham-North Carolina: No surprise either way. Fordham disappointed last week while Carolina barely was beaten by Tulane. Out of the hat, Fordham.

Penn-Navy: One guess is as good as another but with Reagan a doubtful quantity, this corner's nod goes to Navy.

Ohio State-Indiana: These two have really been through the mill. The Buckeyes have the greater man-power and that might prove decisive. Ohio State.

Tennessee - Louisiana State: Can't look beyond Tennessee.

Kentucky - Alabama: A little hind-sight would come in handy here. Taking Alabama, but not too happily.

Georgia-Auburn: The loss of Rufus Deal will hurt Auburn and Georgia seems to be making excellent progress. Still, Auburn.

Vanderbilt - Mississippi: Hapes, Hovious and Mississippi.

Texas-Southern Methodist Jack Crain apparently is not fully recovered, influencing this ballot for S. M. U.

Texas Christian-Baylor: Baylor.

California-Oregon State: Let the coin decide . . . Oregon State.

Boston College-Manhattan: Adds up to Boston College no matter how you figure it.

Duquesne-Marquette: Taking Duquesne.

Harvard-Princeton: Doubt that Harvard can stop Dave Allerdice's passes. Princeton.

Holy Cross-Colgate: Colgate rates the nod.

Penn State-South Carolina: The Gamecocks were terrors against Duquesne and Clemson but Penn State is the choice.

Syracuse-Georgetown: Definitely a risk for the Hoyas' long undefeated string but the selection still must be Georgetown.

Yale-Brown: Close enough. Brown.

Iowa-Purdue: Ditto this one. Purdue.

Wisconsin-Illinois: And still another. Wisconsin.

Michigan State-Kansas State: Taking Michigan State.

Oklahoma-Nebraska: Might be close but Nebraska gets this vote.

Missouri-New York University: Looks safe for Missouri.

Villanova-Kansas: Looks like Villanova.

Detroit-Tulsa: A threat to the Titans' unbeaten record but we'll still take Detroit.

West Virginia-Washington & Lee: The coin. West Virginia.

North Carolina State-Furman: Taking State.

George Washington-Wake Forest: Out of the fish-bowl, Wake Forest.

Also: Temple over Bucknell; Dartmouth over Sewanee; William & Mary over Virginia Military; Virginia over Virginia Tech; Washington State over Idaho; Oregon over Montana; Colorado over Utah; Brigham Young over Utah State; Lafayette over Washington & Jefferson; Santa Clara over San Francisco.

College Cross-Country
By the Associated Press
Results Oct. 31

At Storrs, Conn.: A. I. State 18, Connecticut 43; Connecticut Freshmen 21, R. I. Freshmen 34.

Ward Still Wants Bees

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Elmer Ward, manufacturer and promoter of the Goodall round-robin golf tournament, will leave today for Boston to confer over the week end with C. F. Adams concerning possible purchase of the Boston Bees, a business associate of Ward said today.

Ward and Bing Crosby are reported to have been dealing for the Bees. The business associate said, however, that Crosby had dropped out of the proposed deal because of Commisioner K. M. Landis' dislike for mixing horse racing and baseball.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The New York Sun said yesterday that it had learned negotiations for the purchase of the Boston Bees by Elmer Ward, clothing manufacturer and sportsman, still were in progress.

Ward entered into a deal for the Bees in conjunction with Bing Crosby, movie and radio star, the paper said, but because of Crosby's interest in horse racing Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis refused to sanction such a sale.

"Naturally I am not as interested in the purchase of the Bees now as I was a few days ago," Ward told the Sun, "but I have not entirely dropped out of the picture."

Ward, a native of Boston, is President of the Goodall Company, manufacturers and sponsor of the annual Goodall round-robin golf tournament.

The paper said that if Ward didn't elect to continue the deal alone, he probably would join in a partnership with a business associate who is well known politically in Boston.

Ward said that it would be impossible for the Bees to move into the Red Sox' Fenway Park because of a lease on National League Field which has five years to run and intimated that if he obtained control of the club he would install lights.

The Boston franchise now is owned by C. F. Adams, President of the Suffolk Downs race track, who took control to protect investments he had made in the club when it was headed by Emil Fuchs.

In baseball circles it is understood Landis delivered an ultimatum to Adams to liquidate his interest in the club of else give up horse racing and that this deadline already has passed.

The Sun said it understood the price asked for the franchise, including control of four minor league teams operated by the Bees, was $750,000.

Brown Invades Yale Bowl For Annual Affair

Probable Line-Ups

Brown		Yale
Marsolini, (187)	le	Bartholemy, (168) le
Taylor, (233)	lt	Brooks, (212) lt
Eggert, (200)	lg	Burnam, (188) lg
Crooker, (170)	c	Mosley, (180) c
Occhiello, (195)	rg	Dern, (185) rg
Soloway, (197)	rt	Magee, (190) rt
Priestley, (186)	re	Zilly, (188) re
Savignano, (187)	qb	Anderson, (172) qb
Detwiler, (170)	lhb	Whiteman, (188) lhb
W. Sheehan, (153)	rhb	Seymour, (186) rhb
Stepczyk, (175)	fb	Rewick, (180) fb

Referee—E. H. Heintz (Pennsylvania); Umpire—W. J. Gaynor (Lafayette); Head linesman—C. G. Eckles (W. and J.); Field Judge—Hol Sluts (DePauw).

Place: Yale Bowl.
Time: 2 p. m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1—The Brown football eleven, in quest of its fifth triumph of the season, will invade the Yale Bowl tomorrow for the 46th annual joust with the Yale Bulldog.

Although optimistic as a result of the triumph over Holy Cross, the Bruins are entering the game warily and mindful that short-end Blue teams have stymied favored Brown elevens for the past two years.

In 1938, a last-period rally netted the Elis a 20-14 win, and last year, Brown was forced to overcome a 14-0 lead in order to gain a 14-14 tie.

Several seniors, including Co-Captains "Bones" Stepczyk and Lou Duesing, John Marsolini, Amos Taylor, Bill Sheehan, and Hal Detwiler, will be trying for their first win over the Elis in three attempts. The same situation existed for all these Bruins a week ago against Holy Cross and there are high hopes in the Brown camp that the Eli domination will be similarly broken. For Brown, there is no greater rival than Yale, and as in past years the team will go all out in a supreme effort to prevail over their ancient Ivy League adversary.

In the games of the 60-year-old series, Brown has won only five, scoring the last triumph in 1932, but the rarity of these triumphs has made them the more fondly cherished, and the Bruins have strong hopes that after Saturday it will be henceforth necessary to count the number of Brown wins on more than one hand.

Brown will take the field in excellent physical condition, with every regular in the starting lineup. Paucity of reserves in years gone by has cost Brown several victories at Yale, but this problem will not exist Saturday, as the squad is well fortified with capable replacements.

The guards posts, expected to be among the most questionable spots in the line, have displayed strength far in advance of predictions and competition is so keen among the four leading candidates that starters at Yale are still doubtful. Tony Rotelli, 168-pound sophomore who played virtually the whole Holy Cross game in place of the injured John Occhiello, submitted such a sterling exhibition against the Crusaders that Occhiello is finding it difficult to retain his first-string right guard berth, and although tentatively named to start, may be replaced by Rotelli. Arnold Eggert, regular left guard, has also been named as a starter, but Lloyd Sheehan, his understudy, is only a step behind and may get the call.

Hockey Year Starts With Local Clash

The first taste of the 1940 ice hockey menu will be served at the Boston Arena Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10th, when the two Boston sextets, Olympics and Bruins, clash in an exhibition tilt.

This will be the second meeting between the two teams. The only other time they met, in the season of 1938-39, the Bruins emerged the winner, 7-2, after a fine game. The 'Pics held their more experienced rivals for two periods, but ran out of puff in the third stanza. The amateurs had only five days of skating in back of them at that time. This year they have enjoyed some three weeks of practice.

The contest will be in the form of a tightener for both clubs. The B's are slated to open their local stand at the Garden on Nov. 12th, while the Olympics open the following night in Baltimore against the Orioles.

All of the old favorites will be back in the Bruin regimentals. Reports from training camp disclose that Manager Art Ross will rely on much the same personnel that played last year. The Olympics, on the other hand, expect to ice several new faces. Tops among the rookies is Danny Sullivan, captain of the Dartmouth ice forces last winter. Sullivan has been sensational in practice sessions, and can be expected to earn a starting berth. Ray Fortin, Colby College ace, is another youngster who has shown to advantage in the workouts. Another newcomer who will see plenty of action is Vic Polich, a goalie, who is a younger brother of Jack Polich, Philadelphia Ramblers' wing.

Leahy to Start Regular Eleven At Alumni Field

Probable Line-ups

Boston College		Manhattan
Woronicz (199), le		le, Farabaugh (171)
Levanitis (123), lt		lt, Donlan (183)
J. Zabilski (192), lg		lg, Rogers (192)
Gladchuk (232), c		c, Gaynor (186)
Kerr (191), rg		rg, Marone (174)
Morro (200), rt		rt, Czekalski (192)
Goodreault (184), re		re, Varner (180)
Tocarlowski (180), qb		qb, Gnap (172)
O'Rourke (158), lhb		lhb, Supulski (165)
Maznicki (168), rhb		rhb, Mazur (148)
Holovak (195), fb		fb, McNulty (168)

Referee—A. J. Barry (Princeton). Umpire—J. A. Chalmers (Middlebury). Linesman—G. R. McDonald (Lehigh). Field Judge—Dr. C. L. Sullivan (Dartmouth)

Place: Alumni Field.
Time: 2 p. m.

Thoroughly convinced that the Manhattan football squad which Herb Kopf will bring here to University Heights tomorrow afternoon is a very formidable group, Coach Frank Leahy decided today to start his best team against the Green Shirts. Realizing that the Manhattan forces battled undefeated, untied Detroit all the way before dropping a 6-0 decision, Coach Leahy is sending his first-string backfield quartet into action at the start, plus his powerful regular line.

The first-string backfield has registered at least a pair of touchdowns in the first period of every contest this season. If Manhattan can hold the Eagles scoreless for the first quarter, the game will probably be highly interesting. Even if the Eagles should register, the Kopf-coached squad is expected to provide plenty of competition all the way.

Last season Manhattan defeated Auburn the Saturday before the Eagles turned the trick. This year the Manhattan team is reputedly better than in 1939 but it is facing a more difficult schedule.

For the first time this year Charlie O'Rourke and Mickey Connolly are due for competition in the passing department. John Supulski of the vistors is currently the leading passer in the East, and Saturday's tilt will afford O'Rourke a chance to move back out front in the pitching parade. Supulski has thrown nine touchdown passes thus far this season. Ted Mazur, diminutive Jasper halfback, is also a fine passer.

Frank Maznicki, the West Warwick, R. I., junior, who is currently in the race for highest scoring honors in the nation with 56 points, will start at his familiar right halfback post, while Mike Holovak, one of the highest scorers among the sophomore backs of the country, will be at his customary fullback position.

Steve Levanitis is set to start at left tackle, although the injured Joe Manzo may be ready by the time the game rolls around. Levanitis played the entire 60 minutes against St. Anselm's last week, but won't have to do so Saturday. Roco Canale, substitute left tackle, has rounded into good shape and will be set for considerable action. Big Chet Gladchuk will return to his starting post at center and the rest of the team will be the same as that which started against St. Anselm's.

All-America Swimming Team—Another Wistert on the Road to Football Fame

Otto Jaretz and Kiefer Head U. S. Aquatic Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although there were no Olympic Games in 1940 that would serve as a proving ground of their strength, the All America swimming team that was announced yesterday in the November issue of the A. A. U.'s official publication, The Amateur Athlete, ranks as one of the most powerful in the history of the sport.

Topping the list is Otto Jaretz, the heavyweight powerhouse sprinter of the Chicago Towers Club, national indoor and outdoor champion. The burly Midwesterner holds five places on the team—the 100 and 200 yard freestyle individual berths and key positions on three relay teams.

Ranked just in back of him is his team-mate, Adoph Kiefer, the Olympic back stroke titleholder of 1936 and the greatest dorsal swimmer the world has ever seen. So completely has Kiefer dominated his favorite event that in recent years he has shown his versatility by switching to free style and medley tests with signal success.

Kiefer Top Backstroker

Naturally enough, Kiefer is the top man among the backstrokers, but he also is ranked as the best of individual medley swimmers. Furthermore he is listed for the first or backstroke leg on the medley relay team and as a free tsyle performer on the 880 yard relay team.

The All America team, which is annually selected by a sub-committee of the A. A. U. Swimming Committee composed of the outstanding swimming authorities of the country with Clyde Swendsen of Los Angeles as the Chairman, is notable in the absence of two men, Peter Fick and Ralph Flanagan, for the first time in six years, both of them having dropped out of competition. The only repeaters, outside Kiefer, are Kiyoshi Nakama of the Alexander House of Hawaii, Dick Hough of the Princeton A. A., Steve Wozniak of the Buffalo Y. M. C. A., and Al Patnik and Earl Clark of Ohio State.

Hough Reports

Nakama, named to a 220-yard free style berth a year ago, is placed on top in the 440 and 880 while his brother Bunmei Nakama, is rated best at a mile. Hough repeats as a breaststroker, Wozniak as a distance swimmer and the two Ohio Staters in the diving events.

Relay repeaters include Jaretz, Kiefer, Hough, and Howard Johnson of Yale.

The members of the committee which assisted Swendsen select the team are, Pinkston of the Detroit A. C., Robert J. H. Kiphuth of Yale, Mike Peppe of Ohio State, George Schroth of the Olympic Club, Ray Daughters of the Washington A. C., Niels Thorpe of Minnesota, Stanley Brauninger of the Towers Club, John Miller of Mercersberg Academy, Steve Forsyth of White Plains and Johnny Weissmuller, former Olympic champion.

1940 All-America Swimming Team

50-Yard Free Style	Guy Lumsden	Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.
100-Yard Free Style	Otto Jaretz	Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.
220-Yard Free Style	Otto Jaretz	Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.
440-Yard Free Style	Kiyoshi Nakama	Alexander House, Maui, T. H.
880-Yard Free Style	Kiyoshi Nakama	Alexander House, Maui, T. H.
One-Mile Free Style	Bunmei Nakama	Alexander House, Maui, T. H
Backstroker	Adolph Kiefer	Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.
Breaststroker	Richard Hough	Princeton U., Princeton, N. J.
300-Yard Individual Medley	Adolph Kiefer	Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.
Long Distance Ind. Swim	Steve Wozniak	Buffalo, N. Y.
Springboard Diving (3ft. and 10ft. combined)	Albert Patnik	Ohio State U., Columbus, O.
High Fancy Diving (33ft. platform)	Earl Clark	Ohio State U., Columbus, O.
330-Yard Medley Relay Team	Backstroker: Adolph Kiefer; Breaststroker: Richard Hough; Freestyle: Otto Jaretz	Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.; Princeton U., Princeton, N. J.; Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.
400-Yard Freestyle Relay	Otto Jaretz, Paul Wolf, Gus Sharamet, Howard Johnson	Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.; Univ. of Southern Calif.; Univ. of Michigan; Yale University
880-Yard Freestyle Relay	Adolph Kiefer, Otto Jaretz, Tom Haynie, Paul Harron	Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.; Towers Club, Chicago, Ill.; Detroit A. C., Detroit, Mich.; Unattached, Los Angeles
Long Distance Team (5 miles)	Steve Wozniak, Jack Roderick, Robert Donnelly	Unattached, Buffalo, N. Y.; Canton, Ohio; Worcester, Mass.

Honorable Mention

Sprints, Freestyle—50 Yards Up to 220 Yards

1. Charles Barker ..... University of Michigan
2. Takasha Hirose ..... Alexander House, Maui, T. H.
3. Edward Pope ..... Yale University
4. R. M. Schaper ..... Brown University
5. Eric Cutler ..... Harvard University
6. Dick Lyons ..... Pasadena High School

Middle Distance—220 Yards Up to 440 Yards

1. Andy Clark ..... Wayne University
2. Henry Paris ..... Crystal Plunge, San Francisco
3. John Patton ..... Ohio State University
4. Rene Chouteau ..... Yale University
5. William Prew ..... Detroit Athletic Club

440 Yards Up to One Mile

1. William Smith ..... Hui Makani Club, Hawaii
2. Jose Balmores ..... Alexander House, Maui, T. H.
3. Rene Chouteau ..... Yale University
4. Harold Stanhope ..... Ohio State University

Breaststroke—100 Yards Up to 220 Yards

1. James Skinner ..... University of Michigan
2. James Werson ..... Olympic Club, San Francisco
3. John Higgins ..... Ohio State University
4. E. Farke ..... Princeton University
5. C. Spangler ..... Broadwood Athletic Club
6. Samuel Spiegel ..... Los Angeles Athletic Club

Backstroke—100 Yards Up to 150 Yards

1. Albert Vande Weghe ..... Princeton University
2. Francis Heydt ..... University of Michigan
3. Fred Gass ..... Los Angeles Athletic Club
4. Bruce Donaldson ..... Washington Athletic Club
5. Mark Follansbee ..... Princeton A.A.

Medley Individual Swim—300 Yards Back, Breast, Free

1. Jose Balmores ..... Alexander House, Maui, T. H.
2. William Lucas ..... Olympic Club, San Francisco
3. Andrew Clark ..... Wayne University
4. E. Farke ..... Princeton University
5. P. Carson ..... Mercersburg Academy

Diving Springboard—3 Meter and 1 Meter Combined

1. John Hood ..... Haywood Athletic Club, California
2. James Cook ..... Yale University
3. Sam Lee ..... Occidental College, California
4. H. Benham ..... University of Michigan
5. Henry Chapman ..... University of Texas

Diving High Fancy—10 Meters—Platform

1. Lieut. Frank Kurtz ..... United States Army Air Corps
2. John Riley ..... Los Angeles Athletic Club
3. Sam Lee ..... Occidental College, California
4. Norman Speer, Jr. ..... Unattached, Los Angeles
5. George Athans ..... University of Washington

Long Distance

1. Rene Chouteau ..... Yale University
2. William Barry ..... Canton Sea Lions
3. William Van Allman ..... Canton Sea Lions

Heading Up the A. A. U. Team

Wide World

(1) Kiyoshi Nakama. (2) Al Patnik. (3) Otto Jaretz. (4) Adolph Kiefer. These four are the leaders among those selected by the Amateur Athletic Union for the 1940 All-America swimming team and would be the United States representatives if the Olympics were being held.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

CALDWELL, Idaho—Buck Selders, assistant football coach at the College of Idaho, doesn't like to talk about his latest scouting trip.

He went to La Grande, Ore., Saturday to see the East Oregon College of Education play Linfield College to find the game had been played Friday night.

* * *

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Pop Warner says the old gridiron tale that he sewed halves of footballs on the jersies of his Carlisle Indians one season is a myth.

"This was my intention," Warner reminisced. "But Percy Haughton of Harvard heard about it. He wrote me that if we pulled this stunt Harvard would not play Carlisle again. That's as far as it got."

* * *

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—More than a little bit of Carolina is going to be transplanted to New York tomorrow when the University of North Carolina Tarheels battle the Fordham Rams.

In addition to a special train that will leave tonight with the team, a 100-piece band and many fans, a bus caravan also is heading northward with another group of football followers.

Between 500 and 1,000 North Carolina rooters have arranged to parade down Park Avenue tomorrow morning and hold a pep rally led by ex-North Carolina cheerleader Kay Kyser.

Panthers Prepare To Meet Hartwick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 1—The Middlebury College varsity football squad tried out several new plays here yesterday afternoon at Porter Field in a scrimmage with the Panther yearlings, who used Hartwick plays to give the varsity players a stiff workout.

Capt. Jack Johnson looked good as he gathered up several yards for the first team in plunges through the tackles and center of the line for long gains. Harry VanGaasbeck, left halfback, and Jack Crawford, right halfback, took turns skirting the ends of the frosh line for gains of several yards. For the first time this season Middlebury will enter a game favored to win. Hartwick to date hasn't won a game.

Vanderbilt Orders Steel Motor Sailer

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Sparkman & Stephens, Inc., naval architects, announced yesterday that Harold S. Vanderbilt, three-time defender of the America's Cup, has placed an order with the Bath Iron Works for a 100-foot steel motor sailer.

They said the yacht would be designed for conversion in time of emergency. Vanderbilt recently turned his yacht Vara over to the government.

Giants Need Housecleaning To Re-establish Old Power

NEW YORK, (AP)—The New York Giants will train at Miami next spring and the announcement's causing no little concern on the part of the Giant fans. They do not enjoy the thought that the Phillies train just a hoot and a holler away at Miami Beach.

The Giant situation is anything but a jesting matter to the discouraged loyalists who huddled in little sewing-circle groups at the Polo Grounds during the waning days of the 1940 season as the Terrymen came in a wobbly sixth. The spacious stands fairly yawned, catching the mood of the two or three thousand spectators, and meanwhile across the river the Brooklyn Dodgers were setting attendance records.

Needs Everything

The fans would be willing to forget last season if they could be assured of anything but more of the same for the immediate future. It's pretty obvious that the club needs everything from new piston rings to a repaint job, but just how much of an overhauling it will get is a mystery.

Meanwhile the club is providing raw material for the rumor foundry, the rumors getting as far as Prexy Horace Stoneham and bouncing back with a resounding denial. These children of imagination include such choice morsels as: Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott will be traded pronto; Harry Danning will go to the Dodgers; Bill Terry will buy the Boston Bees; the club will dispose of its farm system and operate on a cash-and-carry basis.

Terry was quite optimistic at the start of the 1940 season. He thought his club might surprise some of the critics, and he had some so convinced that they picked them third, and for a time thought they were smart. Then began trouble in the team, and only the fact that the Phils and the Bees provided two good bumpers prevented the team from thudding against the bottom.

No Bumper Crops

The Giant farm clubs haven't produced bumper crops, and most of the load has been carried by time-tested gents such as Mel Ott and Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher and Jo-Jo Moore, some of whom are fading, with nobody in sight to take their places.

Terry knows this as well as the next man, and it is no secret that he is wide-open for deals. He can't stand pat on a sixth-place club.

Larry MacPhail during his brief leadership at Brooklyn has built that club to a contending position through a maze of trades and purchases, and he admits he will spare no money in buying a pennant winner.

As evidence of his never-stand-pat-with-a-loser theory, he points to the fact that only two players remain from the 1936 roster, and he hints that the fact that there are 10 Giants left from the 1936 Giant team indicates that that club is coasting too much on the momentum provided by good teams of the past.

Valuable Franchise

And meanwhile the Giant fans are concerned, and keeping their fingers crossed with the hope that the deals which are certain to be made come winter won't backfire in the manner of some past deals.

Here is one of the most valuable franchises in baseball, a club steeped in the tradition of John McGraw, a symbol of power down through the years, being kicked about like a poor relation.

It just ain't right.

Grid Captain of 1890 Recalls Real 'Iron Men'

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—The original University of Nebraska footballers knew what the term "iron men" meant.

Ebenezer E. Mockett, captain of the university's first team in 1890, recalled that the squad had only one substitute "and he didn't get to play very often."

The next year there was no substitute, and "if a man got hurt we played with 10 men, or nine men."

Now a resident of Lincoln, Mockett sees the Huskers play every fall.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Cornell Athletic authorities denied any plan to replace Gil Dobie as head football coach.

Tom Harmon Workhorse Of Top Ten

SEATTLE, Nov. 1 (AP)—A pegasus in the air and a percheron for work—that's Tom Harmon, Michigan's great halfback, reflected in American Football Statistical Bureau figures released yesterday.

For the second straight week Harmon leads the Nation's total offense leaders in gains from both rushing and passing.

He ran the ball 580 yards and passed it 253 yards in five games for a total of 833 yards. He figured in 164 plays, which makes him the workhorse of this week's top ten. The 1939 workhorse at this stage was Ernie Lain of Rice with 130 plays. Additionally, Harmon averaged 166.5 yards per game and 5.08 per play.

Third to First

In rushing only, Harmon jumped from third to first, and oddly enough, the figures show his teammate, Bob Westfall, has figured in two more rushing plays than Harmon—116 to 114. Westfall ranks fourth as a rusher.

Dave Allerdice of Princeton continues to head the passers in the number of completions, the classification by which the bureau ranks the airmen, having hit his target 45 times in 86 attempts. But he shares honors in some of the other passing departments.

88 Passes

Pitching Paul Christman of Missouri has thrown the ball more than 88 times, and has gained the most aerial yards, 616. One reason for Cornell's fine team showing may be found in the figures for halfback Hal McCullough. He's completed 24 out of 36 for the highest listed percentage—.667, and his average gain per attempt leads all others, his tosses being good for 13.31 yards per pitch.

The leaders:

Total Offense—(gains rushing and passing)—After Harmon comes Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma, 797 yards in four games; Al Chesquiere, Detroit, 714 in five games; Johnny Knolla, Creighton, 680 in five games; James Richardson, Marquette, 672 in four games; Gil Balcedo, Texas Mines, 664 in six games; Christman, Missouri, 643 in five games; Bill Dudley, Virginia, 641 in four games, with figures unavailable on his fifth game; Bill Sewell, Washington State, 631 in five games, and Owen Price, Texas Mines, 625 in six games.

Rushing Offense—After Harmon, with 580 yards, comes Chesquiere, Detroit, 578; Tony Gallovich, Wake Forest, first last week, 538; Westfall, Michigan, 491; and Knolla, Creighton, 478.

Forward Passing Offense—Following Allerdice are Sewell of Washington State with 39 completions in 80 tries; Christman, Missouri, 36 of 88; Jacobs, Oklahoma, 35 of 58, and Durley, Virginia, 30 of 64.

Punting—Owen Price, Texas Mines, 47.19; Glenn Dobbs, Tulsa, who booted a 70-yard out of bounds on Texas Christian's one-yard line last week, 46.32; Dick McGowen, Auburn, fifth in 1939, 43.02; McClung, Colorado, 42.38; and Norman Standlee, Stanford, 41.71.

Pass Receiving—Jack Jennings, Oklahoma, leads with 16 catches, followed by Humbert, Richmond, 14; O'Connor, Drake, 13; and White, Virginia, and Phil Roach, Texas Christian, 12 each.

Sport Siftings

Coach Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin regards Dick Embic, Badger guard, as the best lineman he has ever coached. Embick is 5ft. 9in., tall, weighs 195 pounds and has speed. . . . He was an all-state guard in his high-school days at Laurel, Neb. . . . George Poschner is the best end Georgia has had since the days of "Catfish" Smith. . . . Bob Ingalls, Michigan center, who has played seven years of school and college football, has never missed a single practice session.

* * *

Saturday was the 19th time Michigan had met Pennsylvania in football. When Michigan meets Minnesota on the latter's gridiron Nov. 9, they will be playing the 31st game of the series. The Wolverines hope to recover the Brown Jug again. . . . Only two of the Purdue varsity football players have firm grasps on their positions. They are John Petty, fullback, and Bill Combs, right end. . . . Leland Morris, brilliant Syracuse back, weighs only 147 pounds.

* * *

The Purdue-Wisconsin series has been one of the closest and hardest-fought in Big Ten football. They have played 24 games against each other, the Boilermakers have won nine, the Badgers 10 and the other five were tied. . . . Purdue and Indiana will play for the Old Oaken Bucket Nov. 23. The former has held it three years.

Michigan Tackle Starring In Same Post as 'Whitey I'

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the annals of football there does not seem to be a story like that of the Wistert boys of Michigan. Unless all of the critics are wrong Al Wistert, the younger member of the family, will duplicate in every way the success achieved by the first "Whitey" whose correct name is Francis. As a sophomore, who never played a game of prep football, Al is without a peer in tackle play in the Big Nine, which is saying quite a lot in a league known for the wonderful tackles developed over the years.

"Whitey II"

After last Saturday when the Wolverines subdued the high-riding Quakers many eastern sports writers were lavish in their praise of the play of "Whitey II." It was the terrific impact of the tackle by Al Wistert that caused halfback Dutcher to fumble a Michigan punt early in the game. It was this play that set up the first Michigan touchdown. And on defense this football rookie played with a fury that throttled Frank Reagan, the shining light of numerous Penn victories both during this season and last season.

There are those who are already insisting that this lad must be named an All-America this season and certainly from our knowledge of tackles there is none more deserving, but caution would dictate that there must be plenty this young man needs to learn to be a truly great tackle and so we would look for him to arrive by next season. Success then for Al, would mean that he had arrived a year quicker than brother Francis. And for the book, would be the story of two brothers who won All-America honors at the same position for the same college.

* * *

Thriller

Wisconsin's first Big Nine victory of the season was the most brilliant football achievement in the middle-west this year. No novelist could have "cooked up" a greater thriller than the final quarter of the Purdue-Wisconsin game played in Ross-Ade Stadium last Saturday. Both teams had staved off attacks on their goal for the first three-fourths of the game when suddenly the Boilermakers' plays began to click and they had two touchdowns and a conversion with still six minutes to go to the end of the game. Purdue fans settled back with a feeling of great satisfaction because of the teams' fine accomplishment. Suddenly, an aroused Wisconsin team roared down the field to score two touchdowns, the second coming just before the gun announced the end of the game. With the score at 13 to 13 and 22,000 fans holding their breath Robert Ray calmly booted the ball squarely between the uprights to give victory to the Badgers. There is your fairy-tale for this week and probably for the season.

* * *

While Michigan rests this Saturday, Minnesota travels to Evanston to take on the snarling Wildcats of Northwestern in the game that will settle the chances of the losing team for this season. So evenly matched are both that a prediction of the winner would be pure guesswork and yet if we had to pick one, the choice would fall to Northwestern on the theory that the team has a "spark" seen only in winners, like in the case of the team from Iowa last year. The Wolverines, refreshed from the enforced rest over this weekend, take on the boys from Minnesota the following week and Northwestern one week later Such a set-up favors Tom Harmon and company to such an extent that the band in Ann Arbor will likely be called upon to play "The Victors" from now to the end of the season.

* * *

The Cornhuskers of Nebraska have started to roll and from the decisiveness of their victory over Missouri it would appear they are headed for the Big Six championship. They were very successful in stopping the Tiger's big star Paul Christman, who has been the key to all Missouri victories in the last two years. The Nebraska powerhouse was good enough to cross their opponent's goal three times, serving notice on the other members of the Big Six that they are not to be denied this year.

Hockey Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 31

League Game

American League

At Springfield, Mass.: Springfield 3, Providence 2.

Exhibition Game

At St. Paul, Minn.: Chicago (NHL) 4, St. Paul (AHA) 2.

Boston College vs. Tennessee

ATLANTA, Nov. 1 (AP)—You can print on your hatband the names of Tennessee and Boston College as probable New Year's Day opponents in New Orleans' Sugar Bowl football classic.

And Clemson of South Carolina is rated an odds-on-choice for the Orange Bowl game at Miami, Fla., with speculation that undefeated Georgetown might be invited as an opponent.

Bids Month Away

With the bids only a month away, there are few teams of Bowl caliber ready, willing and able to fill the exacting bill. Fewer still are available in the South, and both the Sugar Bowl and Orange Bowl like a southern flavor on one side of the field when the teams line up.

Sugar Bowl officials are traditionally reluctant to speculate on probable choices. But sports writer Fred Digby, of the New Orleans Item long has been associated with the Sugar Bowl group, and is regarded as something of an unofficial spokesman through his column. And his word is Tennessee vs. Boston College. Best thought is that unless there is an upset for one of these, or Digby is overruled, that will be the choice of officials.

Digby contends that Texas A. & M., last year's Sugar Bowl winner, is Rose Bowl-bound, and rates the Aggies definitely out of the Sugar Bowl speculation.

Orange Bowl

Orange Bowl officials discourage talk of probable entries, Chairman Will M. Preston of the schedule committee insisting "it's still a wide open proposition." Southern sports writers, however, think if Clemson gets by Tulane tomorrow and Auburn a week hence, the powerful Tigers are a cinch for Miami. Clemson and Tennessee are the only unbeaten southern teams in the big-league bracket.

Traditional distaste of Michigan, Northwestern, Minnesota, Notre Dame, Cornell and Navy for post-season games has caused speculation that Georgetown might be invited. Penn State and Detroit also have been mentioned as possibilities.

The Orange Bowl committee already has disposed of all seats between the 30-yard lines, and the Sugar Bowl is nearly as far along.

Smythe Signs Two

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Manager Conny Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League announces that Buddy Hellyer and Nick Knott has signed pro contracts and the two rookies, who were with the Oshawa Generals, Canadian junior champions, last season, would be sent to the Pittsburgh Hornets of the American League.

At the same time Smythe said Baz Bastien, young netminder working out with Leafs, had not been offered a pro contract. Smythe added Bastien "has a chance" to go to Washington of the Eastern Amateur League or could stay with the Toronto Marlboros of the Ontario Hockey Association, senior "A" league, but had made no decision yet.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 31

At Ottawa, Kan.: Ottawa 13, Bethany 0.

At Newton, Mass.: Boston College freshmen 14, Boston University freshmen 3.

At Mitchell, S. D.: Dakota Wesleyan 28, Huron College 0.

At Weston, W. Va.: Salem 38, Rio Grande (Ohio) 0.

At Kansas City: Kansas Wesleyan 13, Rockhurst 13 (tie).

Exhibition Pro Football

By the Associated Press

Result Oct. 31

At Wilmington, Del.: Wilmington Clippers 16, Philadelphia Eagles 14.

Mehre Produces Quarterbacks For Mississippi Grid Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Miss.,—Based on his work as head coach of football at Ole Miss, Harry Mehre seems to have a knack of coming with cagy quarterbacks.

Not only does Mehre produce field generals who call good ball games, he generally shows up with at least one who is a crack pass receiver, and quarterbacks who can block.

Checking through the seasons Mehre has guided the Johnny Rebs, 1938 saw Kimble Bradley (on some teams an all-Southeastern man) and Bill Schneller. Bradley was captain in '38, and Schneller, all-Southeastern last year, captained the 1939 outfit.

Schneller Gone

With Schneller gone, many thought there would be a dearth of above-average team skippers this season in Rebtown, but Mehre moved fast to prevent such an occurrence.

Romo Popp was shifted up from fullback, where he lettered last year, and Pep Bennett, husky sophomore blocking back was entrusted with responsibilities above those generally given "rookies." Frank Furlow and Jerry Hogsette, juniors, were available, and both had seen some action.

Schneller was one of the best pass receivers produced in the South for the past several years or so, but Popp is taking up a lot of slack on his own to remedy Schneller's loss in this respect. He caught a touchdown pass from Junie Hovious against Georgia, and against Arkansas grabbed four for 51 yards.

A wiry Yankee, he is aggressive in guiding the team, and the results obtained can be checked against the fine second quarter performance Ole Miss delivered against Georgia, when three touchdowns crossed the line.

Backing Up Line

He called plays when Ole Miss scored twice over Duquesne, and it was generalship that shoved over two second-quarter touchdowns against Arkansas Saturday.

Both Popp and Bennett are excellent in backing up a line and as crack blockers. Bennett has been alternated as first and second string quarterback all year, and now is in with the starting backfield.

Furlow has been used as a "spot" man, and will continue to give best results in this manner. Both he and Bennett have a pair of pass receptions to their credit.

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The Home Forum

Corduroy Ned

As soon as I became acquainted with old Edward Llewellyn, almost fifteen years ago, I began to call him Uncle Ned; although, at the back of my mind, I shall always think of him as Corduroy Ned.

A tall, tough countryman is Uncle Ned. His strong face is full of character. His deep-set blue eyes look straight at you from behind great bushy eyebrows. His upper lip and lower jaw are clean-shaven, but his snow-white side-whiskers grow in a way that makes them appear to meet beneath his chin. His strong bony nose and wide firm mouth would mark him as a man of vigor and determination in any company. But, in spite of the rugged strength of his face and figure, there is about him a kindly air of gentle thoughtfulness.

I have never seen him dressed in anything but tough corduroys—a corduroy coat, corduroy trousers, and corduroy gaiters; his waistcoat, which buttons up across his throat like a military tunic, is of fine cord, a neat piece of work with pearl-colored buttons and four pockets. Out-of-doors, during the winter, he wears a moleskin cap with ear-flaps; and his boots are always well oiled and cared for.

* * *

On a bright winter morning, not long ago, I was making my way to the cottage where he lives alone. The path across the common is a narrow one, so that my trouser legs collected long streaks of hoar frost from the overhanging dry ferns. As I passed through a narrow coppice of pine and fir, the breeze freshened to half a gale and there was a loud singing in the trees. A fine powdery snow stung my cheek. I buttoned my coat, lengthened my stride and misquoted:

"On a winter's day, when the driving snow
Comes down in slanting lines,
The wind, that grand old harper, smote
His thunder harp of pines."

The beauty of the scene set me thinking. Winter, I am sure, is part of our good fortune. How would it be possible to enjoy the warmth and good cheer of a wide hearth and heaped-up logs blazing merrily, if we did not have hail and snow, wind and rain? And what of that stretch of country you know so well in all the glory of its summer foliage and beauty? Do you really know it? For my part, I feel that I understand and am nearer the heart of the hills and dales of South Shropshire because I know them, not only in their summer beauty, but in that clean stripped splendor that is theirs on a fine clear morning in midwinter. There is a somber beauty in the woods, there are bright splashes of color here and there, beech leaves glistening on the turf, scarlet haws and evergreens in the hedgerows. On this particular morning, the lines and contours of the hills could be seen more plainly, the shoulders of Titterstone and Brown Clee had an added grace.

* * *

And who can say that he really knows a tree, unless he has stood and stared at its delicate naked beauty etched against a clear winter sky? I know a narrow footbridge over the river Rea from where I can see, on a hump of rising ground not more than two hundred yards away, three fine beech trees clean against the sky. This scene, simple as it is, makes the work of men—paintings, pen-pictures, etchings—appear poor and weak.

Small wonder, then, that one who saw this beauty should ask:

"What is art, whereto we press
In paint, and prose, and rhyme,
When Nature, in her nakedness,
Defeats us every time?"

Whenever I walk across the open common to Uncle Ned's cottage, I always think of the Welsh mountain home where he was born and compare it with his present home where, in some mysterious way, he always manages to have a clean hearth and a big bright fire. Uncle Ned, I am sure, agrees with the man who said: "We have had a superb summer, but I am glad it is over. I am never happy until the fires are lighted." There is a happiness or, let us say, some contentment and satisfaction in sitting before a bright fire. Uncle Ned loves a good fire; he says a fire is a cheerful companion for a lonely man.

On this occasion, Uncle Ned had been watching my approach. He opened the door before I reached it, stepped forward and shook hands, then he motioned me in. The cottage was spotlessly clean; the window looked out toward the steep snow-covered slopes of Titterstone Clee. The fire was a good one; a log as big as a fair-sized bucket was not yet ablaze, but little tongues of flame darted all about it.

* * *

"Draw nigh the fire," said Uncle Ned as he arranged a heavy horse cloth—which was suspended from the low ceiling—all about the door; for the wind was blowing harder than ever.

When I sat down, the old man made himself comfortable in his ladder-backed chair.

"Well, Uncle Ned," I said, "it's good to see you."

"Ah, lad," he spoke quietly, "I'm glad you'm called."

"Why? Another tale to tell me?"

"No," Uncle Ned straightened his back as he spoke and stared into the fire. "No, not exactly a tale. You know I lives easy now an' I thinks a lot."

I know the old man does a little hedging and ditching, a little rabbiting, and some shepherding as well as many other odd jobs for farmers who live in the valley—all this in addition to gathering brushwood and heavy cordwood for his fire. He also looks after his cottage and half an acre of garden; and I have his own word for it that—"he lives easy and thinks a lot." I often think of his words.

"Good for you," I said. "I'm always glad to call on a man who reckons he lives easy. Now, go ahead, Uncle Ned; you've something on your mind."

It is Uncle Ned's habit to say all he has to say at once. I never interrupt him. This, as well as I can remember, is what he said that morning:

* * *

"Well, as I says, I lives easy now an' I bin thinkin' a good deal o' this thing an' that, but what I thinks inna pleasant. I tell thee, they'm goin' too fast, lad, a deal too fast. It's machines as folks want, machines for everything—for plowin', for reapin', for shearin'; an' instead o' walkin' quiet an' decent, folks want motor cars. What for? To save time, some say; but a day is allus four an' twenty hours—you canna *save* time. The work con be done quicker, ay, that's true enough; but what o' that? I tell thee it inna done as well! When I see what they calls plowin' done wi' a tractor, I feels quiet and sad. Wi' a pair o' hosses, I could do it better. Ay, today, I could do it ten times better.

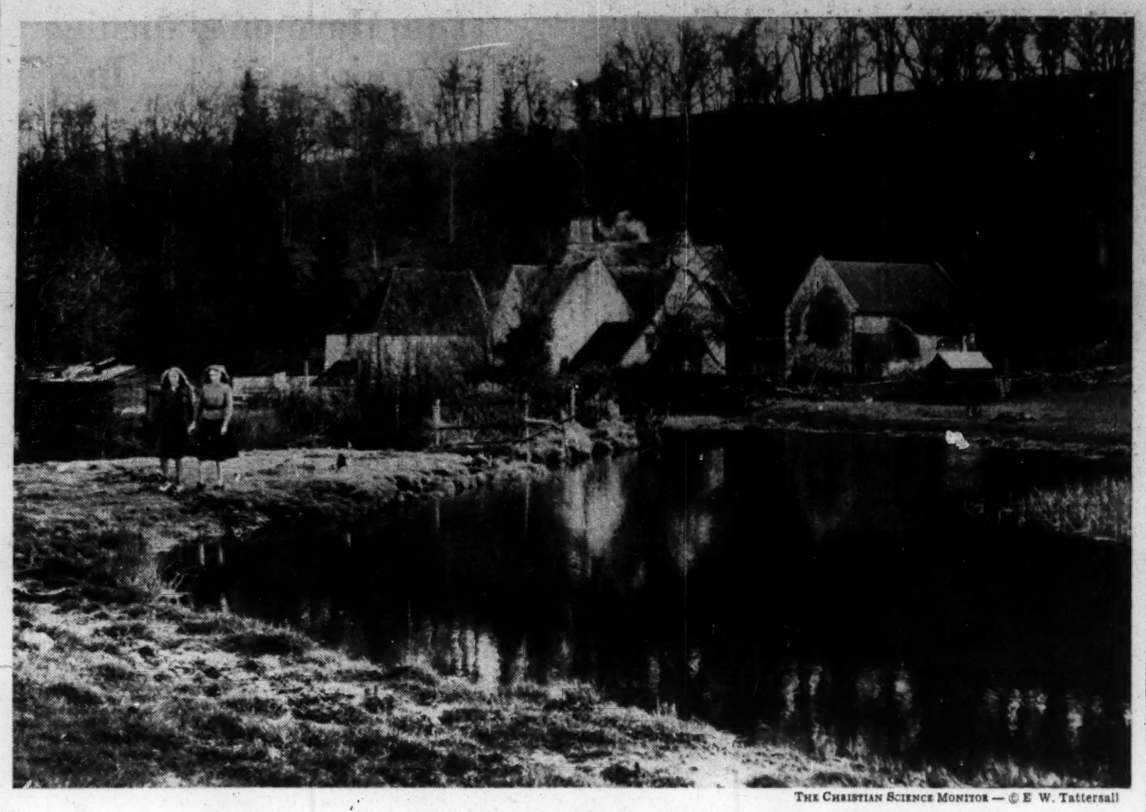
"What for is a hurry? You canna hurry the seasons, lad; there be no runnin' ahead o' them. Spring follers winter an' autumn follers summer. Allus has, an' allus will. Fields an' crops were better in my young days—a heap better. I dunna like machines. Faster! Faster! I con a'most hear folks the world over shoutin': 'Faster! Faster!' Why? Tell me that!

"I dunna think as mornin' be in a hurry to cotch night—an' the corn be never ripe afore harvest time. Seems to me as the time is coming when man 'ull be a helpless kind o' critter tied to a machine; he'll want everything done for him. The best men be goin' away from the land, lad, 'cause they canna do their work as they want to do it—right an' proper. The gaffer buys machines an', when a man says as he wants to do a job in the old-fashioned way—what does gaffer say? Why, he says as there inna time. So a man as likes to do a good job o' work goes off. What's the hurry, I say? It's no good, surree, no good this hurry. The land wants less machines an' more men."

* * *

What answer could I give Uncle Ned? I could only agree with him. The seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter—come as ever they did; we can neither hurry nor delay them. And every day of our lives is four-and-twenty hours. But faster, faster, we must travel. Who knows why?

SIMON EVANS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall

THE OLD MILL, CASTLE COMBE

THE OLD MILL at Castle Combe stands on the borders of Wiltshire and Somerset, one of the "oldest" stretches of English country. You may take the soil in your hands and know that the bits of earth belong to pre-Norman days, to a time when men made earthworks, great ditches, and ramparts, and builded them a castle by the riverside wherewith to guard their homes and properties. It is a restful stretch of trees and water and old buildings, of wooded slopes and undulating fields. The mill house, made up of a collection of steeply slanting roofs and gables, of chimney stacks, of sunny walls and warm tiles, possesses in its line and color and dimly-reflected face the essence of tranquillity. There is something particularly romantic about a mill house. Even the name is suggestive. It belongs to days when wind or water did the required work; when only a wooden creak, a slow beating, a trickle and splash, told of what was going on within the walls.

The essence of tranquillity—yes. The feel, the color, the smell of the scene is palpable to anyone who knows and loves his England. Those old moss-covered tiles in the roofs of the farm buildings are softly red, the hill-slope and the rough grass dun, the river water a thin, pale blue like the autumn sky.

"Our daily bread"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE millions who daily offer to the Almighty their humble petition (Matthew 6:11), "Give us this day our daily bread." Some in sadness may wonder why the answer to this simple prayer seems to be denied them. It is not in keeping with the nature of an infinitely good God to cut His children off from the necessities of daily life. Neither can it be consistent with the workings of omnipotence that abundance and waste should prevail in one household, while gaunt lack darkens another. The explanation and the remedy for these seeming inequalities are not to be found in matter, but must be sought in a clearer understanding of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discovered the explanation, and proved that the remedy for lack is at hand for all who seek it aright. In the glorious interpretation of the Lord's Prayer which she has given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17), the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread," is illumined by these words: *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* As our thought dwells yearningly on the deeper meanings of this prayer, we may share God's goodness to His children.

Long ago, Christ Jesus lovingly admonished his followers (Matthew 6:31-33): "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? . . . for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Mrs. Eddy's words, which have been quoted, based on those of the great Master, make it clear that our ability to receive good depends on our willingness to provide in our hearts a home for God. Material food, though it may feed a starving mortal, cannot satisfy the hungered sense. The real need is for grace to melt the shadow of resentment, fear, or woe, which has clouded our vision. There is no better way to prepare ourselves to receive this divine grace than by loving more, and by being more grateful for every manifestation of good in our daily lives. Indeed, without gratitude there can be no acceptance of divine grace. Gratitude is the recognition of God's presence; and when we dwell in His presence, good flows into our experience in ways which may have been long unused or totally unknown.

To grasp these facts clearly, however, we must lay hold of a right understanding of God's nature. For, since God is Spirit, it is vain to look for Him in matter, or to implore Him for material benefits. When we are truly putting "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," allowing spiritual values to rule our consciousness, we find our human needs satisfied. This follows logically because such discordant conditions as poverty and lack are primarily mental. They cannot exist in God's presence. We approach God's presence in proportion as our thoughts accept His allness, and unselfish deeds bear witness to our sincerity. Thus the *"famished affections"* are fed, and abundance becomes a normal characteristic of daily living, even where previously a pinched want may have seemed to reign.

However imperative the material needs of mortals may seem to the physical senses, right adjustment of thought is necessary before the line between selfish desires and genuine needs can be rightly drawn. Excess is as far removed from the presence of all-ministering Love as want. The search for "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," rebukes extravagance as well as a limited sense of good. It is by bringing our lives under the changeless government of divine Principle that we are enabled to use our riches helpfully and wisely, no matter what form they may seem to take. This unerring government saves us from emotional spending, which leaves behind it depletion and disappointment. And, too, Principle guards us from vainly giving that which will not really benefit those whom we would aid. Only divine wisdom can feed the affections and leave us satisfied.

Our daily bread includes not only bodily sustenance, but health, purity, employment, and happy homes. God's infinite resources are available and inexhaustible, whatever the need. Nothing can deplete God, infinite divine Mind, or prevent man, His spiritual offspring, from reflecting the fullness of grace. The human life dedicated to unselfish thoughts and deeds partakes spontaneously of this divine abundance. There can be no hoarding of divine grace, which is always ours for the receiving. It is inseparable from omnipresent Love, which man reflects. Fear may argue that lack can be relieved by dishonesty, or that ill-gotten gain may lay a foundation for well-doing. These are deceitful sophistries which can be confidently cast aside. The rule of divine abundance never changes, for God's law and His love for His children never change. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

"Chléb náš vezdejší"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JSOU MILIONY TĚCH, kdož denně vysílají k Všemohoucímu svou pokornou žádost (Matouš 6:11): "Chléb náš vezdejší dejž nám dnes." Někteří se smutně diví, proč je jim odpověď na tuto prostou modlitbu zdánlivě odepřena. Není to v souhlase s přirozeností nekonečně dobrého Boha, aby dal Svým dítkám postrádati potřeby denního života. Aniž může býti v souladu s dílem všemohoucnosti, aby hojnost a plýtvání převládaly v jedné domácnosti, když vyzáblá nouze zatemňuje druhou. Vysvětlení a lék pro tyto zdánlivé nesrovnalosti nelze nalézti ve hmotě, ale musí býti hledány v jasnějším porozumění Bohu.

Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, objevila vysvětlení a dokázala, že lék proti nouzi jest po ruce pro všechny, kdož jej hledají správně. V nádherném tlumočení Modlitby Páně, které podala v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 17) prosba "Chléb náš vezdejší dejž nám dnes" jest vysvětlena těmito slovy: *"Dej nám dnes svou milost; syť lačnící náklonnosti."* Když naše myšlenky spočívají toužebně na hlubším významu této modlitby, můžeme míti podíl na Boží dobrotě k Jeho dětem.

Před dávnými časy nabádal Kristus Ježíš láskyplně své následovníky (Matouš 6:31-33): "Nepečujtež tedy říkajíce: co budeme jísti? . . . Vít' zajisté Otec váš nebeský, že toho všeho potřebujete. Ale hledejte nejprv království Božího a spravedlnosti jeho, a toto vše bude vám přidáno."

Slova Mrs. Eddy, která byla citována, založená na slovech velkého Mistra, činí jasným, že naše schopnost obdržeti dobro závisí od naší ochoty zříditi ve svých srdcích domov pro Boha. Hmotná potrava, i když může nasytiti hladovějícího smrtelníka, nemůže uspokojiti lačnící smysl. Naše skutečná potřeba je milost, aby byly rozptýleny stíny hnévu, strachu nebo strasti, které zatemnily naše zření. Není lepšího způsobu připraviti se k přijetí božské milosti, než milovati více a býti vděčnějšími za každý projev dobra v našem denním životě. Ba, bez vděčnosti nelze božskou milost přijmouti. Vděčnost je uznání Boží přítomnosti; a když dlíme v Jeho přítomnosti, vlévá se dobro do naší zkušenosti cestami, které byly třeba dlouho nepoužívané nebo zcela neznámé.

Abychom však pochopili jasně tato fakta, musíme si osvojiti správné porozumění Boží přirozenosti. Neboť, ježto Bůh je Duch, jest marné hledati Jej ve hmotě nebo Jej úpěnlivě prositi o hmotná dobrodiní. Když skutečně klademe na první místo "království Boží a spravedlnost jeho", ponechávajíce duchovním hodnotám vládu ve svém vědomí, shledáme, že naše hmotné potřeby jsou uspokojeny. To je logický následek toho, že nesouladné stavy jako chudoba a nouze jsou v základě mentální. Nemohou existovati v Boží přítomnosti. Přibližujeme se Boží přítomnosti v té míře, v jaké naše myšlenky přijímají Jeho veškerost a nesobecké činy podávají svědectví o naší upřímnosti. Tak jsou *"lačnící náklonnosti"* nasyceny a hojnost se stává normálním znakem denního žití i tam, kde dříve zdánlivě vládla tísnivá nouze.

Nechť jakkoli svrchované nutnými se snad zdají hmotné potřeby smrtelníků fysickým smyslům, jest správné upravení myšlenek nutné, než může býti vedena správně čára mezi sobeckými tužbami a pravými potřebami. Výstřednost jest tak vzdálena od přítomnosti všem sloužící Lásky, jako bída. Hledání "království Božího a spravedlnosti jeho" kárá marnotratnost právě tak, jako omezený pojem dobra. Jen tím, že dáme svůj život pod neměnnou vládu božského Principu, jsme uschopněni užívati svého bohatství užitečně a moudře, nechť na se zdánlivé béře jakýkoli tvar. Tato neomylná vláda nás chrání před citovým utrácením, jež zanechává za sebou prázdnotu a zklamání. Princip nás též ochraňuje před marným dáváním toho, co nikdy skutečně neposkytne dobrodiní těm, jimž bychom chtěli pomoci. Jen božská moudrost může nasytiti náklonnosti a zanechati nás uspokojené.

Chléb náš vezdejší neznamená jen tělesné udržování, ale zdraví, čistotu, zaměstnání a šťastný domov. Nekonečné zdroje Boží jsou upotřebitelné a nevyčerpatelné, nechť je potřeba jakákoli. Nic nemůže vyprázdniti Boha, nekonečnou božskou Mysl, nebo zabrániti člověku, Jeho duchovnímu výplodu, aby zrcadlil plnost Jeho milosti. Lidský život, věnovaný nesobeckým myšlenkám a činům, má bezděčně podíl na této božské hojnosti. Božská milost nemůže býti shromažďována, neboť je vždy naše, abychom ji přijali. Jest neodlučitelná od všudypřítomné Lásky, kterou člověk zrcadlí. Strach snad namítne, že nouze může býti odstraněna nepoctivostí nebo že nesprávné nabytý zisk může položiti základ ke konání dobra. To je šalebné rozumování, které můžeme klidně odložiti. Pravidlo božské hojnosti se nikdy nemění, neboť Boží zákon a Jeho láska k Jeho dětem se nikdy nemění. "Hledejte nejprv království Božího a spravedlnosti jeho, a toto vše bude vám přidáno."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Margaret Fuller Inaugurates Her Conversations

SHE (MARGARET FULLER) had decided to start a kind of symposium in Boston, for women. She had not made a complete outline, but she suspected that her subjects would be Nature, Literature, Characters of Great Men, and the like. "My idea is to systematize thought, to give precision and clearness of expression (shades of Timothy!), to learn what pursuits are best suited to us and how we may make the best possible use of our talents." . . .

One day in November she went into Boston to begin her famous Conversations. She carried some books for reference and a large bunch of chrysanthemums. She was not entirely easy in her mind and kept wondering what she would do if she detected a feeling of criticism in the class—if, for example, the class regarded her as a self-exploiting Corinne, displaying her superior talents. . . . Might they not think her a little ridiculous?

A chill wind answered her, and a rapid scuttling of leaves.

She had arranged with Elizabeth Peabody to use her rooms in West Street for the classes. She was heartened by Elizabeth's greeting; she at least did not regard the venture as ridiculous. . . .

There were twenty-five women in the class, and an attractive group it was, with not the slightest undercurrent of criticism detectable. What a relief! Besides Elizabeth Peabody, there were these: The other Elizabeth from Concord, whom Emerson called the Wise; Emerson's wife, Lidian, and the fragile Sophia Peabody, who was to marry Hawthorne when the roses were out; Lydia Maria Child, of course, who remembered the days when she and Margaret studied metaphysics together—the days of the magnificent cloak; Theodore Parker's wife and the wife of Horace Mann, who had to override her husband's prejudice against Margaret (*there* was a person who thought her ridiculous); and the charming Maria White, who was going to marry one of Margaret's bitterest lampoonists, James Russell Lowell. A very eclectic group!

Margaret told them that she wanted them to talk; the purpose of the classes was to explore hidden depths, to bring latent ideas out of hiding, to burrow far below the surface of their minds. . . .

It sounded so much like bluestockingism that the whole room became as silent as a tomb. Margaret persevered, however; began talking about Apollo and Minerva and calm, cow-eyed Juno. She plunged at once into the meaning of these deities. It was such a revelation to the majority of the eclectics that someone said something.

That started the discussion. Before long, half a dozen were talking, and when the two hours were up, every one felt much stimulated. Not all the twenty-five had joined in the discussion, but ten or twelve had. This was encouraging. — From "Margaret Fuller," by MARGARET BELL. (New York: Boni.)

Constant Features of the English Landscape

THE TASTE OF the English in the cultivation of land, and in what is called landscape gardening, is unrivalled. They have studied Nature intently, and discover an exquisite sense of her beautiful forms and harmonious combinations. Those charms, which in other countries she lavishes in wild solitudes, are here assembled round the haunts of domestic life. They seem to have caught her coy and furtive graces, and spread them, like witchery, about their rural abodes. . . .

The great charm, however, of English scenery is the moral feeling that seems to pervade it. It is associated in the mind with ideas of order, of quiet, of sober, well-established principles, of hoary usage and reverend custom. Everything seems to be the growth of ages, of regular and peaceful existence. The old church of remote architecture, with its low massive portal; its Gothic tower; its windows rich with tracery and painted glass; its stately monuments of warriors and worthies of the olden time, ancestors of the present lords of the soil; its tombstones, recording successive generations of sturdy yeomanry, whose progeny still plough the same fields and kneel at the same altar. The parsonage, a quaint irregular pile, partly antiquated but repaired and altered in the tastes of various ages and occupants—the stile and footpath leading from the church-yard, across pleasant fields, and along shady hedgerows, according to an immemorable right of way—the neighbouring village, with its venerable cottages, its public green sheltered by trees, under which the fore-fathers of the present race have sported—the antique family mansion, standing apart in some little rural domain, but looking down with a protecting air on the surrounding scene;—all these common features of English landscape evince a calm and settled security, an hereditary transmission of homebred virtues and local attachments, that speak deeply and touchingly for the moral character of the nation.—From "Rural Life in England," in "The Sketch Book," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Bluebird Tree

It stood in worlds of space, and there was corn
Not far away all tied in autumn sheaves;
And underneath, the cows had culled the grass.
Now these alone were marvel quite enough;
But I have walked that way too full of thought,
And so unseeing came across the field.
So there they were in late September blue,
A score of them among the twisting leaves—
And none had choice of any bough for long,
But none departed, none would leave the tree.
I took with me their bright array of blue
And could not think again upon my thoughts
For musing on the wonder of the tree.
So, bright I saw the goldenrod that day,
And walked with joy beneath the sudden rain.

HARRY WILLIAM NELSON

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1940

Less Ardor for Roosevelt By State Labor, Poll Shows

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Poll of 500 workingmen and women taken this week by The Christian Science Monitor shows President Roosevelt a little more than a two to one favorite of those voting in the straw ballot.

This percentage is obviously smaller than the labor vote for President Roosevelt four years ago, and confirms the current sentiment in the labor world that labor interest in President Roosevelt this year by no means rises to its crusade height of four years ago, and that the labor factor in next week's election will be different than in 1936.

Results of Poll

The poll's results:

	Roosevelt	Willkie
General Electric Co.'s River Plant in Lynn	79	54
General Electric Co.'s West Lynn Plant	18	12
Ford Motor Co. Branch in Somerville	59	38
Malcolm Kenneth Co., Boston (men's cloth. workers)	72	8
Truck and taxi drivers, teamsters' union, A. F. of L.	46	5
Boston Elevated Railway, Bartlett St. Garage	24	26
National Maritime Union, Boston	32	10
United Shoe Workers (C.I.O.) Lynn	21	6
Miscellaneous	21	6
Total	372	162

The foregoing is not a cross section of labor. The 2 and 1 preference for Mr. Roosevelt which developed in the 534 samples is not offered as a prediction that workers will vote that way. The outcome, however, does appear to show roughly something of the labor trend.

Instead of the general sweep for President Roosevelt four years ago, mixed currents have divided the labor movement this year, their most notable sign being John L. Lewis' indorsement of Mr. Willkie last week. While Mr. Lewis' speech was not commented on by any as influencing him to vote for Mr. Willkie, Mr. Lewis' parting from Mr. Roosevelt early this year, and his aloofness from the Roosevelt campaign, put a brake on the enthusiasm of many of his followers.

Illustration of the variety of labor views turns up in this poll in the limited group of Boston Elevated men giving their preference by the margin of a couple of votes to Mr. Willkie. These workers belong to an old American Federation of Labor union, and their local with 4,700 members is the second largest A. F. of L. local in Boston, second only to the teamsters.

The teamsters' union, which takes in taxi men and truck drivers, apparently will give an overwhelming percentage here for Roosevelt. The teamsters' national president, Daniel J. Tobin, has directed the labor campaign in all three of Mr. Roosevelt's races.

Carmen Tend to be Conservative

Incidentally the strong Willkie bent thus indicated among the Elevated men goes to prove what has often been commented, that the officials of organized labor cannot deliver their own members politically. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, with which the Elevated union is affiliated, voted an indorsement of President Roosevelt and set up a political committee to do campaign work.

It is true though that the street carmen stand something in a labor group by themselves, that they are probably more conservative than various other A. F. of L. unions, and that the small sample here given cannot be taken as typical of the A. F. of L. vote at large. This seems due to be pro-Roosevelt, though not in landslide proportions as in 1936.

Labor leaders can, however, deliver their membership when the membership is worked up. Evidence of this shows up in the huge percentage given Mr. Roosevelt in the poll of the Malcolm Kenneth Company, which is one of the largest shops in Boston having a contract with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The labor crusade for President Roosevelt of 1936 continues today in the Sidney Hillman wing of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Hillman is President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and his influence has clearly worked down to the rank and file to swing the men's clothing workers in Boston en masse to the New Deal. However, a substantial percentage of them here are aliens and cannot vote as yet.

In Massachusetts where the men's clothing and the textile workers play a bigger part proportionately in organized labor than in most other states, this group will accordingly contribute more heavily than ordinarily to the Roosevelt cause.

The largest industry in Massachusetts is probably that which deals with metals, and this furnishes two parts to the poll, namely, the General Electric plants at Lynn and the Ford assembly plant at Somerville. The votes here may be typical of such industry.

The G. E. plants are organized by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, a vigorous affiliate of the C. I. O. The Lynn local, which takes in the two plants, claims 8,000 members, making it the largest C. I. O. local union in the State.

G. E. Not Two for One

The workers polled in these two plants did not vote two to one for Mr. Roosevelt. Out of 163 voting, 97 went for the President, 66 for Mr. Willkie, which is about three to two.

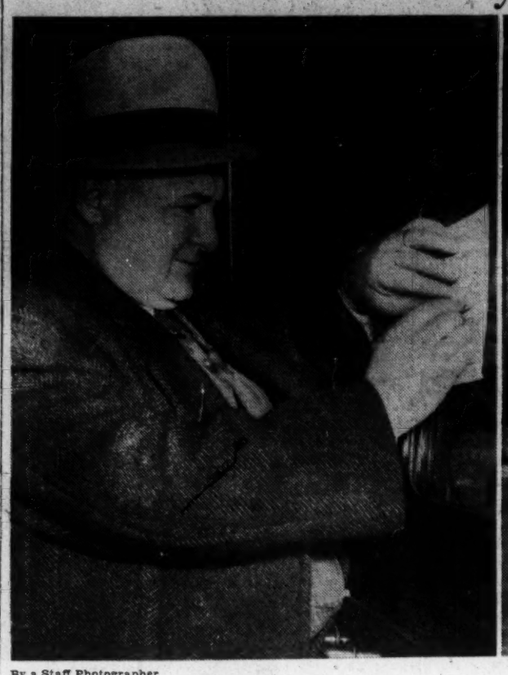
At the Ford plant, which is non-union, the Roosevelt vote ran slightly more than 60 per cent of the total balloting.

But a heavier pro-Roosevelt bent is indicated in the miscellaneous poll, and there are, of course, many powerful unions not included in this inquiry.

The maritime workers of the C. I. O. were polled at their union headquarters, where quite a few congregate waiting for work. Likewise the shoe workers were visited at their Lynn offices, also a gathering point.

That there will be considerable shifting of party from the last election was indicated when 22 noted that they were voting for a Republican President this year, although they voted for Mr. Roosevelt last time. Ten said they were changing from Republican to Democratic.

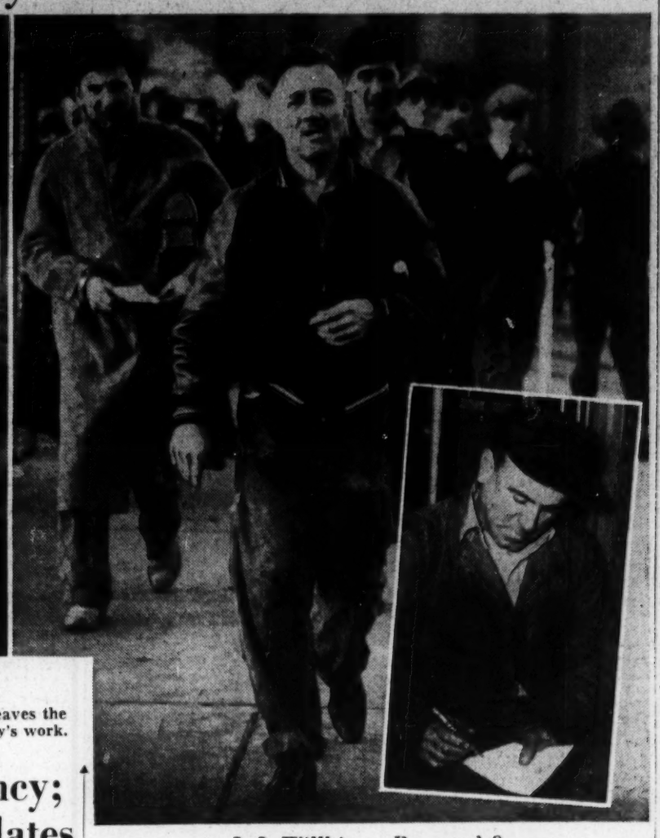
How Will Bay State Workers Vote?



By a Staff Photographer

Casting a Straw Vote

A Boston Elevated employee marks his straw ballot as he leaves the Bartlett Street garage of the Elevated for home after his day's work.



Is It Willkie or Roosevelt?

Wendell Willkie, surveys indicate, has cut into President Roosevelt's popularity among the workers. Here workmen are shown pouring from the factory gate of the Ford Motor Co. plant at Somerville. Inset: A Boston Elevated mechanic checks his ballot at the Bartlett Street garage.

Workers and the Presidency; Comment on the Candidates

What workers are thinking about the two presidential candidates can be glimpsed from the following comments picked up during the poll:

For Willkie

"My strongest point is the third term. I'm a Democrat and I believe that one of the foundations of the Democratic Party is its opposition to a third term. The country would be in tough shape if there was only one man who could run it. For another thing, I believe that Wilkie is more of a Democrat than Roosevelt is. I don't think the party in power is Democratic at all. They have broken every principle the Democratic Party stood for, and so how do you figure they are Democrats?"

"Roosevelt has not given business a break. He has stepped down production."

"I don't really believe anybody should have a third term. Where is your emergency? Willkie can get the same people to help him any day."

"I think Willkie is a better labor man than Roosevelt. You can't have labor where you have the WPA."

"I think Willkie is the best man. He's a business man. We have had enough of the politicians. We need some business men in the White House."

"I think we need a change. Roosevelt has made a lot of promises he has never fulfilled as far as I can see."

"Willkie is a better man for labor than Roosevelt. What has Roosevelt done? He has made a bum out of this Country. I can take you up to my home and show you a hundred men on the WPA doing nothing. Who is going to pay for them? I am."

For Roosevelt

"I'm for Roosevelt because of all that he has done for organized labor. He put through laws that the Republicans would never have sponsored. What John L. Lewis thinks about the President means nothing to me. While my union, the Electrical and Radio Workers, is an affiliate of the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis cannot tell us what to do about politics."

"I was for Willkie but I changed my mind after listening to Joe Kennedy this week. I think Kennedy is in a better position as American Ambassador to Great Britain to know whether President Roosevelt is needed than we are. He said things are mighty bad in Europe and that it would take a new president two years to get hold of his job. In the meantime, what might happen to us here?"

"I favor Roosevelt because I think he is the most human President I have known, and I think he has done the best he can and I don't think there is another man in this Country could do any better. I don't believe Mr. Willkie could handle the situation as well as the man we now have. I am not in favor of a third term, but in the present delicate situation I feel a third term necessary."

"I am going to vote for Roosevelt. The reason is that I think he has the stuff. He has had eight years' experience. I don't see but that the Country is in as good shape as ever it was, and he has promised to keep us out of war, and that's something."

"I find Mr. Rosevelt has done more for labor and for the working class as a whole than any other man who has sat in that chair."

Hub Lawyer Accuses Dever; Attorney General Hits 'Sham'

Republican Campaign

A charge that Attorney General Paul A. Dever refused to investigate the Dowd and Connolly cases which, the courts later found, involve graft, corruption and extortion in two Suffolk County offices, was discussed in political circles today as the hotly-contested gubernatorial campaign entered its final stages.

The charge was made by Reuben L. Lurie, Boston lawyer, who investigated the two cases for the Boston Bar Association, and who spoke on the radio last night on behalf of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who seeks re-election over Mr. Dever, the Democratic candidate.

A group of women employees discharged from the office of John Patrick Connolly, then clerk of the Superior Civil Court, went to Mr. Dever to present evidence of extortion and job-selling in 1937, Mr. Lurie charged. A stormy scene ensued at the Attorney General's office, during which Mr. Dever, it was alleged, became angry and ordered the women to leave.

Investigation Followed

Although Mr. Dever later asserted the women "had no evidence" to present, Mr. Lurie investigated upon the basis of their story, exposed extortion in the Connolly office, and brought about the arrest and conviction of the accused clerk, he said. A similar investigation by Mr. Lurie in the office of Sheriff John F. Dowd, led to the latter's resignation and disappearance under fire—without any help from the Attorney General's office, Mr Lurie went on.

Governor Saltonstall, reviewing the record of his administration, declared at rallies in western Massachusetts last night that for the first time in years" the Civil Service Department was "being conducted fairly and in high gear."

Speaking in the usually Democratic communities of Holyoke, Chicopee, Northampton and Palmer, the Republican Governor declared that "non-competitive examinations which have been frequently employed to circumvent a true intent of the Civil Service Law have been virtually discontinued, except in cases where it was essential to fill a position that could not be handled any other way.

Campaign Reviewed

"Examinations have been revamped along common sense lines," he went on.

The speeches by members of the Republican State ticket at the rallies were largely a review of campaign material already publicized, inasmuch as new ammunition is being saved for the important rally at Springfield tonight.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, defended his labor record and attacked that of "the straddling senior Senator," David I. Walsh, Democrat, who seeks re-election.

He declared he had supported the original State unemployment compensaton law, the prevailing-wage law for jobs on public works, a law to provide one day off in seven for firemen and watchmen, a law limiting working hours for women and children in the leather industry, and an act to regulate private employment agencies.

Democratic Campaign

Carrying his campaign for the Governorship into New Bedford and Fall River, Attorney General Paul A. Dever last night decried what he termed the "sham and hypocrisy" of Republican campaign utterances, specifically assailing the speeches of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

"To hear the present Governor talk, one might be led to believe that all the virtues of honesty and integrity are confined only to himself and those who are socially acceptable at his dinner table," the Democratic candidate declared.

"I would not object if the Governor were frank enough to say, 'Mr. Dever, on such a day you did this and on such a day you did that.' But no—in spite of all my urgings he has failed to present a candid and direct discussion of the issues," he went on.

Asks Direct Charges

Then, addressing the Governor, he said: "If you have anything to say about my qualifications for the office of Governor—then why don't you say it? In the name of the people, I demand that you be honest with them—if not with me.

"I brand your charges about a return of 'the old crowd,' if I am elected, as a breach of intellectual honesty designed to convey by inference what you dare not utter directly," he said.

Turning to the issue of civil service administration, which the Governor also mentioned at rallies last night, Mr. Dever said: "I charge that the present administration has been willful and flagrant in its abuse of the spirit and the morale of our civil service.

"Mr. Governor, 54 noncompetitive examinations were granted during your administration, in many cases arbitrarily and without regard to the best interests of our civil service."

Members of the Democratic State ticket will invade the industrial section north of Boston tonight, as the campaign approaches its climax.

Call No. 1 for Draftees Issued in Massachusetts

All but one of Massachusetts' 173 local selective service draft boards will be called upon to send at least one man for a year's military training in the United States Army, it was revealed today with the release of "Call No. 1" from State draft officials. Draft board No. 172 of Nantucket, with 333 registrants, will not be called upon to send any men in the first draft.

From Boston's 38 boards 97 young men will be drafted into the service by Nov. 18. Local board No. 12, with the State's highest number of registrants, will furnish six men, while boards Nos. 15 and 37 will send five each.

Cities outside of Boston will contribute their share also. Worcester tops the list with 26 men, while Springfield follows closely with 20. Fall River has been ordered to send 15 men; New Bedford, 14; Lynn, 13; Lawrence, 12; and Lowell, 11.

In Outlying Towns

Small outlying towns such as Natick, Needham, Norwood, Milton, Adams, Concord, and the like, are required to send three men each.

Now that the local draft boards have been informed of the number of men their respective districts must call to the "colors" work has begun immediately in getting out the questionnaires to those whose order number was drawn in the early stages of the lottery at Washington.

Each local board, of course, must first find out who is eligible and who is not. The questionnaires will decide this. For example, in calling up six men the East Boston local board No. 12 may have to examine 100 men before six qualified draftees are found. This will be the case in every other board in the State. However, men will be called according to their order number and despite the fact that a registrant's number may be 1.500, he may be called before the man who held No. 200, the latter being placed on the deferred list because of dependents, physical condition, or is holding a position necessary to the defense program.

All local boards now have the questionnaires ready for mailing These will be mailed out at the rate of about 50 a day. As the board grows in efficiency in handling the return of these questionnaires mailing will be stepped up to 100 a day. It probably will be several months before every selective service registrant receives a questionnaire.

Some Excuses for Delay

This questionnaire is not to be taken lightly by the registrant, it was pointed out at Selective Service headquarters today. It must be returned to the registrant's local board five days after its postmark. Only three reasons will be accepted for a tardy return of the questionnaire. These are illness, delay in receiving it because the recipient is away, and delay in obtaining necessary credentials.

Changes in the addresses of three local boards were announced today by Maj. David B. Weden, Public Relations Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts. They were: Board 28, 338 Washington Street, Dorchester; Board 100, American Legion, 200 Broadway, Methuen; and Board 103, Cunningham Junior High School, Edgehill Road, Milton, Mass.

Many of the draft boards report that a number of men have come forward for immediate service. In such cases enough men may volunteer in one district to fill the quota of that particular area and thus make it unnecessary for the board to draft a man for the first call.

Local Boards

The local boards and the number of men to be drafted from each follows:

Adams No. 1	3	Lynn No. 88	3
Amesbury No. 2	2	Lynn No. 89	3
Andover No. 3	2	Lynn No. 90	3
Arlington No 4	2	Lynn No. 91	4
Arlington No. 5	2	Malden No. 92	3
Athol No. 6	4	Malden No. 93	4
Attleboro No. 7	4	Marlboro No. 94	3
Barnstable No. 8	3	Marshfield No. 95	2
Belmont No. 9	3	Medford No. 96	3
Beverly No. 10	3	Medford No. 97	2
Billerica No. 11	3	Medford No. 98	2
Boston No. 12	6	Melrose No. 99	3
Boston No. 13	2	Methuen No. 100	4
Boston No. 14	3	Middleboro No. 101	4
Boston No. 15	5	Milford No. 102	3
Boston No. 16	2	Milton No. 103	3
Boston No. 17	4	Montague No. 104	3
Boston No. 18	4	Natick No. 105	3
Boston No. 19	4	Needham No. 106	3
Boston No. 20	3	N. Bedford No. 107	4
Boston No. 21	4	N. Bedford No. 108	3
Boston No. 22	4	N. Bedford No. 109	4
Boston No. 23	3	N. Bedford No. 110	3
Boston No. 24	4	Newburyport No. 111	3
Boston No. 25	2	Newton No. 112	3
Boston No. 26	3	Newton No. 113	2
Boston No. 27	4	Newton No. 114	2
Boston No. 28	4	No. Adams No. 115	4
Boston No. 29	4	No. Attleb'o No. 116	3
Boston No. 30	3	N'hampton No. 117	3
Boston No. 31	4	Northb'ge No. 118	3
Boston No. 32	4	Norwood No. 119	3
Boston No. 33	3	Palmer No. 120	2
Boston No. 34	3	Peabody No. 121	3
Boston No. 35	3	Pittsfield No. 122	3
Boston No. 36	3	Pittsfield No. 123	4
Boston No. 37	3	Plymouth No. 124	2
Boston No. 38	4	Quincy No. 125	3
Braintree No. 39	4	Quincy No. 126	3
Brockton No. 40	2	Quincy No. 127	3
Brockton No. 41	2	Revere No. 128	2
Brockton No. 42	3	Revere No. 129	2
Brookline No. 43	3	Salem No. 130	3
Brookline No. 44	2	Salem No. 131	3
Cambridge No. 45	4	Saugus No. 132	2
Cambridge No. 46	4	Somerville No. 133	4
Cambridge No. 47	4	Somerville No. 134	2
Cambridge No. 48	3	Somerville No. 135	4
Chelsea No. 49	2	Somerville No. 136	3
Chelsea No. 50	3	Southbridge No. 137	4
Chicopee No. 51	4	Somerset No. 138	2
Chicopee No. 52	2	Spencer No. 139	4
Clinton No. 53	3	Springfield No. 140	3
Concord No. 54	3	Springfield No. 141	4
Danvers No. 55	2	Springfield No. 142	4
Dedham No. 56	3	Springfield No. 144	3
Eastham'pn No. 57	3	Springfield No. 145	4
Everett No. 58	3	Swampscott No. 146	3
Everett No. 59	3	Taunton No. 147	3
Fairhaven No. 60	2	Taunton No. 148	2
Fall River No. 61	3	Wakefield No. 149	3
Fall River No. 62	3	Waltham No. 150	3
Fall River No. 63	3	Waltham No. 151	3
Fall River No. 64	2	Walpole No. 152	4
Fall River No. 65	2	Ware No. 153	3
Falmouth No. 66	1	Watertown No. 154	2
Fitchburg No. 67	3	Watertown No. 155	2
Fitchburg No. 68	2	Webster No. 156	4
Framingh'm No. 69	3	Westfield No. 157	3
Gardner No. 70	3	West Springfield No. 158	3
Gloucester No. 71	4	Weymouth No. 159	4
Grafton No. 72	3	Whitman No. 160	3
Greenfield No. 73	4	Winchester No. 161	3
Groton No. 74	2	Winthrop No. 162	2
Haverhill No. 75	3	Woburn No. 163	4
Haverhill No. 76	3	Worcester No. 164	2
Holyoke No. 77	4	Worcester No. 165	2
Holyoke No. 78	3	Worcester No. 166	4
Lawrence No. 79	4	Worcester No. 167	4
Lawrence No. 80	4	Worcester No. 168	4
Lawrence No. 81	4	Worcester No. 169	3
Lee No. 82	3	Worcester No. 170	4
Leominster No. 83	3	Worcester No. 171	4
Lowell No. 84	3	Vantucket No. 172	—
Lowell No. 85	2	Edgartown No. 173	1
Lowell No. 86	3		
Lowell No. 87	3		

Greyhound Service Resumed As Strike of Drivers Ends

Service between Boston and New York will be resumed tonight at 6 o'clock following a settlement of a strike which has tied up all New York and Boston service on the line since Wednesday evening.

P. C. Johnson, Vice-President of the Greyhound Lines' New England Division, announced this afternoon that a proposal of the Company to reinstate employees affected by a new traffic arrangement made between his Company and the New England Trailways Lines had been accepted, and that service was immediately re-established with the first bus on the New York to Boston run leaving at 3 p. m.

In New York, where conferences between Greyhound Line officials and the Union were being held, R. J. Post, of the United States Labor Department's commissioners' offices, said points of disagreement between the employees and the management were composed in a settlement "in favor of the union."

The strike began Wednesday night when the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, charged that 300 employees quit because of the "firing" of six drivers as a result of co-ordination of service with a competing line.

Mr. Post said the agreement was reached in conferences between Sam Barrong, of the Union's International Executive Council; and Ivan Bowen, General Counsel for the Greyhound Lines, Inc. He said the agreement was ratified by the Union's locals in New York City and Boston.

The company agreed to resume three discontinued runs, two to Springfield and one to Worcester, Mass., elimination of which led to the strike. The six drivers on those runs had been placed on the "extra board" which the company said guaranteed them at least $100 a month in salary, as against about $140 previously.

Robert W. Budd, President of the lines, said the disputed runs would be made for a trial period and would be continued permanently if they proved satisfactory financially.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Saturday with occasional rain beginning late tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight; lowest temperature in the lower 40's; increasing southeasterly winds becoming moderate to fresh Saturday; Sunday fair.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, warmer in south portion tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer, occasional rain in south portion, occasional rain or snow in north portion, clearing Sunday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday with occasional rain beginning late tonight or Saturday, snow in higher elevations in north portion; warmer tonight, Sunday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday with occasional rain beginning late tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight, Sunday fair.

Eastport to Block Island: Increasing east and southeast winds becoming fresh in north portion and fresh to strong in south portion; Saturday overcast weather with rain beginning over south portion late tonight and overcast in north portion Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Increasing east and southeast winds becoming fresh and shifting to westerly over south portion Saturday; occasional rain today and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	32	New Orleans	67	65
Chicago	50	49	New York	48	47
Denver	31	30	Norfolk	50	44
Kansas City	43	43	Philadelphia	48	46
Los Angeles	62	60	St. Louis	51	50
Miami	71	69	San Francisco	55	51
Minneapolis	42	42	Washington	46	43

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 1
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:36 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Saturday 12:58 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m

Invisible Boat

Wide World

Product of a Massachusetts Inventor

The novel craft built by Richard W. Boerstler of Watertown, Mass., is made of material known as acrylic resin. It is transparent, waterproof, and shockproof. he boat weighs only 43 pounds and has a speed of 25 miles an hour. Boats of this type could be made of this material without ribs, which would make them invisible and suitable for the Army, as they could be nested on a deck like a set of dishes.

Sanford Airfield Plans

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 1 (AP)—John C. Fitzgerald, State Work Projects Administrator has announced WPA approval of a $358,036 project for development of the Sanford airport for military defense purposes.

Patriotic Pin

By a Staff Photographer

Showing Her Colors

Miss Ada LeBaron, of Filene's jewelry department, wearing one of the popular British-American pins.

Demand for British Emblems Swamps Jewelers in Boston

Boosters for Great Britain are on the increase if the popularity of novelty jewelry is any indication. Boston stores report a brisk business in British and British-American pins and other novelties that is "really amazing," as one buyer expressed it.

An upswing in patriotism that breaks out in a hue of United States flags is to be expected in these times, but this enthusiasm for strictly British emblems is something that has caught the jewelry counters unawares.

A recent shopper for a British-American flag pin was met in store after store with the explanation, "We've had them in stock, but they sold so rapidly that we're all out now, and the new supply hasn't arrived yet."

In Boston, a City with a large Irish-American population and not always British in sympathy, the glint of the British lion on coat lapels and the sparkle of other British emblems on powder compacts of the ladies has particular significance, and is a real proof of the strong "aid to Britain" feeling that is surging through the country.

At one store an inquirer was told that they had none of the British-American flag pins, but had the English flag alone which they "were selling a lot of." Another "extremely popular" item is the "British relief pin," which is sold for the benefit of British relief, a percentage of the manufacturer's profit being turned over to this cause. These have been going so fast that the clek reported "only one left."

It is interesting, too, that this jewelry is not of the cheaper variety. Some of the pins sell for a dollar, but most of them are nearer to two-fifty, and the more elaborate emblems and compacts are even higher.

While this wearing of British-American pins and the spurt of renewed activity among novelty jewelry factories trying to keep up with the demand are relatively unimportant considerations in and of themselves, they are regarded as a visible manifestation of the growing admiration for the British and sympathy for their cause which has been responsible for the constant and increasing aid to Britain pouring forth from other American factories.

Racing Revenues Minimized

The new graduated tax on dog racing, established for the first time this year, will yield the State an increase of only $135,000 instead of $450,000 as forecast, Governor Saltonstall was told today by John L. Feeney, well-known foe of horse and dog racing and pari-mutuel betting.

The estimate that the 1940 graduated tax on dog racing will yield only $135,000 is based, Mr. Feeney said, on his own figures obtained from reports of the nightly betting during the entire season. He asserted his figures are "accurate."

All of the increase in revenue by the new tax was obtained from the dog track in Revere, Mr. Feeney advised the Governor. This was due to the fact, he explained, that the graduated tax is not effective until after the track takes in above $75,000 nightly. The Bristol County track, Mr. Feeney observed, seldom took in this amount.

While Mr. Feeney did not suggest that the graduated tax should be withdrawn or increased, he criticized statements made to the Legislature at the time the tax was adopted. Governor Saltonstall, he recalled, asked that taxes on dog races be raised to bring the State a total of $750,000 annually, instead of the $475,000 received in former years.

The total revenue to the Commonwealth from dog tracks in 1940 was $610,400, Mr. Feeney said, an increase of about $135,000 over last year, but still far short of the yield "forecast by some of our leading statesmen" to come from the new graduated tax.

Official figures on the Commonwealth's share of taxes from the dog tracks will be released tomorrow, it was announced by the State Racing Commission.

Art Exhibit Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1—The exhibition of paintings and drawings by Herbert Barnett, originally scheduled to close on Nov. 3 will remain on view at the Worcester Art Museum through Nov. 6. Contemporary water colors by artists in the United States will be shown from Nov. 14 through Dec. 8.

Bomb Damage Inspires Gift Of Food Depot

When Nazi raiders dropped a bomb that damaged the library of London University, one effect was to inspire the gift of another mobile canteen for feeding England's civilian victims of war, it was announced today at the Allied Relief Fund, 126 Newbury Street.

The canteen is being provided through a contribution of $1,500 made by Mrs. Anne Bosworth Greene of South Woodstock, Vt., as a memorial to her daughter, Lorna Greene, who studied for three winters at London University and while there completed a book of verse, "Morning Moods."

"Instead of the poetry prize in her memory for which I have been 'saving up,'" Mrs. Greene said in her letter, "I feel that she would care more, now, to help England with one of these canteens for which I hear there is great need. I have just seen in the papers that a bomb 'got' the university library where my child spent so many happy hours."

The gift will provide the British with the tenth canteen in the current campaign of the Allied Relief Fund for a second fleet of 100 "kichen wagons." Generous Americans, according to Gaspar G. Bacon of Jamaica Plain, chairman for New England, have contributed to date $165,000 for teh purchase of feeding canteens.

Contributions may be sent to the fund treasurer, Daniel A. DeMenocal, at the First National Bank of Boston.

Dever Takes Green Tax Credit

Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever, Democratic candidate for Governor, today pointed with satisfaction to the announcement of State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, that the Comonwealth of Massachusetts will receive an additional $533,180.57 in taxes from the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green.

Mr. Dever pointed out that the original $4,750,000 in inheritance taxes from this $37,000,000 estate were obtained for the Commonwealth as a result of the victory of the Attorney General's office in the United States Supreme Court.

'Watch Taverns,' Goodwin Urges

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin called upon State and local police today to take more drastic steps to curb drunken driving.

Mr. Goodwin directed the State police to patrol roadside taverns, especially, to prevent any drinkers from taking the wheel. He urged the State police, in turn, to enlist local police in a similar "watch the taverns" campaign.

The renewed drive against drinking drivers was ordered by the Registrar after last week's high fatality record of 18, highest of the year.

The 'Happy Warrior' Pays Visit to Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Alfred E. Smith Is Interviewed by the Press

Just before his address in Symphony Hall in behalf of the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie for President.

Smith Hits at Roosevelt 'Dictatorship'

Massachusetts was evaluating today the counter political appearances in Boston of Alfred E. Smith, pro-Willkie Democrat, and President Roosevelt, one time friends but now bitter political enemies.

Following President Roosevelt into Boston by 24 hours, Mr. Smith, continuing the anti-Roosevelt campaign he first started in 1936, charged the President's Boston speech was "a perfect smokescreen intended to blot out the New Deal's failures in handling domestic affairs."

The Smith appearance was made in Symphony Hall packed with 3,500 persons while more than 1,000 others stood outside to hear him deliver blow after blow upon the third term candidate. Although minus his brown derby, Mr. Smith still employed his customary colorful language as he addressed an audience which followed every cue, eagerly shouting "no" when he asked whether the New Deal had solved unemployment, fulfilled economy promises, elevated the Supreme Court, and placed politics on a higher plane.

Showing in 1928

Mr. Smith was returning to territory in which he made his best showing in the 1928 Presidential campaign and in which some political observers believe he may be able to swing a substantial block of votes to Mr. Willkie, particularly Irish-American Democrats who were anti-Roosevelt but who may have been swayed by the President's appearance here on Wednesday.

With him at the Symphony Hall Willkie rally sponsored by the Willkie Volunteer Committees of Massachusetts, aided by the Jeffersonian Democrats and the Committee of Democrats for Willkie, was his fellow "walk taker," Joseph B. Ely, former Bay State Governor, who introduced him.

The "Happy Warrior" of 1928 had before him an aurience fully as responsive as that which listened to President Roosevelt. It laughed with him, cheered him and did not hesitate to "boo" President Roosevelt when Mr. Smith charged he had encouraged "Communists and half-baked Socialists and left-wingists." Similarly a reference to Elliott Roosevelt, the President's son, brought forth boos and shouts of "Captain, Captain."

Employing sarcasm and scorn with effect, just as President Roosevelt did the previous night, Mr. Smith charged that the President's reference to Joseph P. Kennedy as "my Ambassador" to Great Britain was evidence of the Chief Executive's "dictatorial" turn of mind. He insisted that dictatorship is "a matter of habit—it grows on one."

'My Ambassador'

"I understood that these Ambassadors represented the people of the United States. They have to be confirmed by the Senate. So Joe is our Ambassador, not 'my Ambassador.'"

With a Willkie button on his lapel, he issued a sharp attack against the President's Boston claim that "We have the greatest fighting equipment in the world."

"So we have," Mr. Smith cried, "but the trouble is that we have so little of it." The audience enjoyed this sally greatly.

The 1928 Democratic Presidential nominee added that the need for building up the Nation's defenses were outlined in reports submitted in 1935, 1936, 1938 and 1939.

"And they weren't submitted to Martin, Barton and Fish. They were submitted to Franklin, Delano and Roosevelt."

The crowd roared its appreciation of the Smith sally against the President's smash against Representative Joseph W. Martin, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, the previous evening.

Mr. Smith ended his address, which lasted approximately a half hour beyond his 30-minute radio time, by saying:

"Let me leave a final thought and a final hope, that on election day the rank and file of the American people in their intelligence will blast the New Deal and give us a vigorous, forceful character like Willkie that can lead this country as no other man can."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 302 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven — Daily 8:45 p. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days 5 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL; Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield — Week days, 4 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield — Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL; Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News; Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.79mc (19.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon — Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m. CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Lecture on Composers

A lecture on South American composers, illustrated with musical selections, will be given next Friday, Nov. 8, at 8:15 p. m., in the Harvard Music Building, by Nicholas Slonimsky, Russian composer, conductor and authority on modern music. The lecture is free to the public. Mr. Slonimsky recently completed the first comprehensive survey of contemporary composers of South America.

Final Drive Now Underway By Saltonstall

Winding up approximately 2,000 speeches made since taking office not quite two years ago, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today swung into his final appeal for re-election with its keynote his claim of having cleaned up the State House and given honest, economical government.

The Governor has averaged 20 speeches a week—four a day, five days a week—straight through his term, it was estimated at his headquarters today. He made a point of accepting all kinds of invitations, preferably from nonpartisan groups rather than political addresses confined to his own Party.

Possibly there was a canny strategy in this, because the Governor was elected with the aid of Democratic votes, and needs Democratic votes next Tuesday. Since Massachusetts had Democrats for Governor six years running before the Republican Mr. Saltonstall came in, his own Party people concede that the State is slightly Democratic.

Personal Contact Stressed

In such a situation, personal acquaintance means more than usual. The untiring effort of the Governor to go out and meet people when often it might have been much easier to relax after a day at the State House by staying at home, has made him known to an exceptionally large number of voters throughout the State.

While these contacts are today an asset in themselves, they also have the support, according to his friends, of an outstanding job of honest handling of the State's business.

Yet the policy of the Governor, as seen by his associates, has unexpectedly brought down on him some of the members of his own Party. Because Governor Saltonstall tightened up on the allegedly lavish and illegal patronage of his Democratic predecessors, certain of the Republican wheelhorses, who wanted more favors for their constituents, have wrangled and balked.

So the Governor has not had all the support he has been entitled to from some Republican organizations, it is reported.

Labor Record Disputed

Check on State expenditures, savings in taxes, and promotion of industrial peace stand among the principal features of Governor Saltonstall's results as an administrator, as analyzed at his headquarters.

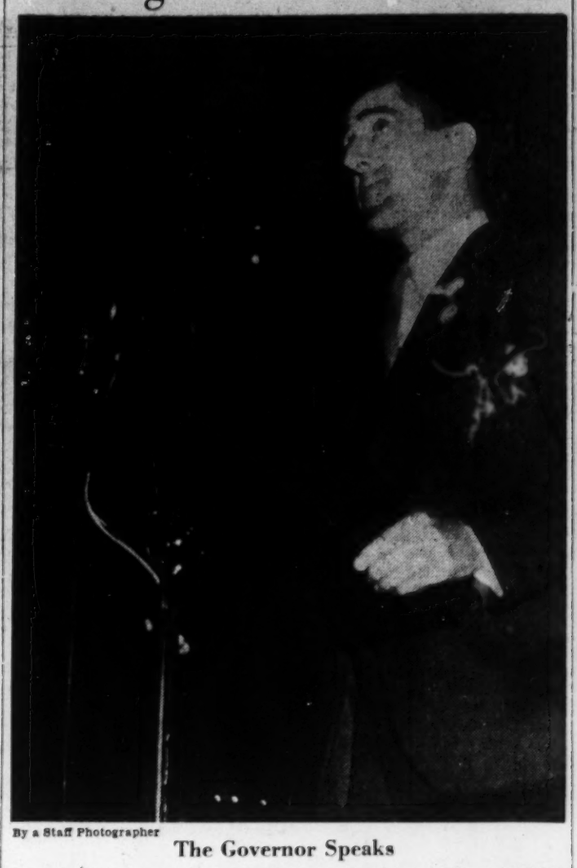
His labor record leads into one of the big disputes of the campaign. While the Governor claims a group of outright contributions to the welfare of the workers, the State Federation of Labor, which appears habitually Democratic, has energetically worked for his defeat. The other wing of organized labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been less active politically than is normal for it, because of its split over the national campaign.

In brief, the labor movement is divided in its politics this year, and, regardless of leaders and resolutions, many working men and women are casting an independent vote, whether it be Republican or Democratic.

The foreign-speaking vote seems to be still more split up, because of the many nationalities, the war, and the Presidential race.

Farmers are reputedly with the Governor. The farm vote comes mostly from a section of the State which is traditionally Republican.

Asking for a Second Term



By a Staff Photographer

The Governor Speaks

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall shown as he spoke at one of the one-night stands with which he is winding up his campaign for re-election. The Massachusetts' Chief Executive has made almost 2,000 speeches during his two-year administration.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Saturday, Nov. 2		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	John Duffy, organist	Studio speakers
3:15	Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Scrapbook Stories"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Hawaiian music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports program	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	speakers	Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Fannie Hurst	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Funerman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	"Parade of Stars"	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor,	"Parade of Stars"	Political talk	"El Mancho"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time;	"Inside of Sports";	Gabriel Heatter	Political talk
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Political talk	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Political talk
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	"Ask the Children";	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Democratic State Com-	Texas Rangers
8:15	**Nan Rae; Maud**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	mittee	Political talk
8:30	**Davis; comedians;**	"Death Valley Days";	15th Anniv. Program of	Republican State Com-	Religious program
8:45	**sketch; or.; news**	dramatic sketch	WOY Farm Forum	mittee	Religious program
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	cal Album"
9:30	Network program	News; Political talk	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Political talks
9:45	Network program	Cordell Hull	Cordell Hull, talk	Cordell Hull	Political talks
10:00	Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Political talks
10:15	vocalist; orch.	Network sports	dramatic sketch	Herbert Hoover	Political talks
10:30	Political talk	Network sports	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Herbert Hoover	News Service
10:45	News of the War	Network sports	Political talk	Herbert Hoover	Studio program
11:00	News; Weather	Irvin S. Cobb, political	News Service	News Service	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:15	News; "Master	talk	Local news; Weather	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music";	News; Music; weather	Notre Dame Reunion and	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	World's Greatest Music	Rally	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Studio program	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy.	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30	Greenfield Choir	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table
8:45	WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	National Defense talk	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Hillbilly Champions	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Honest Abe";	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	dramatization	vocalist; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Young Americans	Cowgirl songstress	"Lincoln Highway";	"The First Offender";	Studio speaker
10:15	in the Making"	Vocalist; organ	dramatic series	dramatic series	Studio speaker
10:30	"Little Show"	Joseph Gallichio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Women's Club talk	chestra	children's program	Organ recital	You"
11:00	Press News; "Im-	4-H Club Program	Glee Club recital	Student Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15	provisations"	"Shall We Waltz"	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	"Saturday Revue";	"Dance Hour"	Musical Tete-a-Tete	U. S. Army Band	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Weather; musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"Man on the Farm"	News; speakers	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Man on the Farm"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Accordiana"	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide;
12:45	"Country Journal"	Home Hour	Dance Music	Italian music program	Monitor Views the News
1:00	News Service	National Farm and	News Service	Political talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Program Previews	Home Hour	George and Dixie	Political talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"On Parade"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Marimba Melodies	Highlights, Halftones"	"Music at Game Time"
1:45	Holy Cross-Colgate	dorf"; interviews	Yale - Brown football	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Boston College - Manhat-
2:00	football game	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	game	ball game	tan football game
2:15	Holy Cross-Colgate	Agricultural News	Yale - Brown football	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Boston College - Manhat-
2:30	football game	Les Brown's Orchestra	game	ball game	tan football game
2:45	Holy Cross-Colgate	Northwestern - Minnesota	Yale - Brown football	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Boston College - Manhat-
3:00	football game	football game	game	ball game	tan football game
3:15	Holy Cross-Colgate	Northwestern - Minnesota	Yale - Brown football	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Boston College - Manhat-
3:30	football game	football game	game	ball game	tan football game
3:45	Holy Cross-Colgate	Northwestern - Minnesota	Yale - Brown football	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Boston College - Manhat-
4:00	football game	football game	game	ball game	tan football game
4:15	Holy Cross-Colgate	Northwestern - Minnesota	Yale-Brown game	Harvard-Princeton game	Boston College - Manhat-
4:30	Piano and organ	football game	Matinee in Rhythm	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	tan football game
4:45	Network speakers	Northwestern - Minnesota	Matinee in Rhythm	Sport program	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Buffalo Presents";	football game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Buffalo Presents";	Northwestern-Minnesota	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	'America Prepares';	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	speakers	"The Kickoff"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Walter E. Hill, talk	Review
6:30	H. Horlick Presents	"Listener's Playhouse";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	Political talk	dramatization	Swapper"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform';	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Charioteers Quartet	News Service
7:30	Dorothy Thompson	Democratic State Comm.	Better Business Bureau	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Political talk
7:45	Dorothy Thompson	Democratic State Comm.	"Confidentially Yours"	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Political talk
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Democratic State Comm.	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	quiz program	Democratic State Comm.	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Political talk
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Republican State Comm.	'Truth or Consequences';	Gabriel Heatter	Variety program
8:45	chestra; War news	Political talk	quiz program	Thomas E. Dewey	Variety program
9:00	President Roosevelt	Political talk	President Roosevelt	Thomas E. Dewey	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	President Roosevelt	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	President Roosevelt	Republican State Comm.	cal Album"
9:30	President Roosevelt	News; talk	President Roosevelt	Republican State Comm.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Sen. Norris, Neb.	Political talk	President Roosevelt	Republican State Comm.	
10:00	Sen. Norris, Neb.	"Concert Hall"	"Station E-Z-R-A";	Republican State Comm.	News Service
10:15	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	comedy sketch	Democratic State Comm.	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	Harold L. Ickes	Political talk	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	Harold L. Ickes	News Service	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	George Olson's Orchestra	The Majestics
11:15	E. Hoagland's Or-	World's Greatest Music	Local news; weather	George Olson's Orchestra	The Argentines
11:30	"Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Pork and Lamb Thrifty 'Buys' For Week End

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Pork is lower this week by as much as five cents a pound and lamb prices are down from last week's levels, although to a lesser extent, it is found by housewives who shopped around a bit today for the week end.

Chain system stores that were asking 21 cents for pork loins last week are today quoting 16 cents, and New England dressed, top selections, in Faneuil Hall stalls are 25 cents. Fresh hams are available as low as 18 cents in some chain stores. Leg of lamb is down to 21 cents a pound in some cut-price stores, ranging up to 30 cents for choicest selections in Faneuil Hall markets. Fores can be had as low as 13 cents a pound.

On the other hand, beef prices appear to be settling down to levels of the past week, although still above the prices that prevailed for a long period until the recent sharp rise. Face of the rump can be found as low as 33 cents in some chain stores, and top of the round at 29 cents.

Turkey at All Prices

Now that November is here, thoughts of many a housewife turns to turkey, although this food has ceased to be a seasonal offering, and has been available throughout the year. But November is traditionally turkey time. The displays in the big markets include Vermont turkeys of 15 pounds or thereabouts around 32 cents, as well as the Cape Cod caponette turkeys of 13 pounds or so, at 42 cents. Vermont hen turkeys around 12 pounds are 40 cents. Chain stores have fine looking fresh northern turkeys at 29 cents, and occasionally a cut-price suburban store offers them at 25 or even 21 for Friday only.

Fowl can be had as low as 15 cents, with the more common figure being 20 cents and up. Chicken prices start around 25 cents. Ducklings can be had for as little as 15 cents for Friday only in some suburban cut-price stores.

Fresh Halibut Available

Seafood shows comparatively little change in price this week, though a few items are up, including fresh halibut which is quoted around 50 cents. Chilled halibut, however, is 15 cents lower than that. Mackerel is as low as six cents a pound in chain stores; haddock fillets start at 12½ cents a pound in some cut-price shops, where smelts can be had as low as 7½ cents. Steak cod is offered at 10 cents in some of these stores.

Florida Oranges Arrive

Florida oranges are appearing in the market with some fair sized ones at 30 cents a dozen. Grapefruit, too, from Florida, are available and better looking as the season advances. Prices depend on size, and range from two for a quarter, to four for that price.

Apples are in full season, plentiful, and not too high in costs. McIntosh apples of fine appearance are 35 to 39 cents a dozen in some shops. Chain stores offer "fancy, hand picked McIntosh" at six pounds for 25 cents. Delicious apples are around four pounds for 29 cents and fine Baldwin apples 60 cents a peck.

Vegetables in season include winter squash as low as one cent a pound in some stores, and three cents a pound in others; large white cauliflower 10 cents a head; native cabbage six pounds for 10 cents; celery, two bunches for 17 for pascal and two for 25 cents for white; yellow oninos six pounds for 15 cents; sweet potatoes five pounds for nine cents; Brussels sprouts 15 cents a quart, and green beans 7½ cents a pound.

Christian Science Church of the Air

T. Coolidge Fowler of Bronxville, New York, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday afternoon, November 3, 1940, at 1 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Fowler will speak on "Proper Self-Government."

Miss Gertrude Gibson, the soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns number 10, "All power is given unto our Lord," and number 1, "Be thou, O God, exalted high." She will also sing the solo "Great Peace Have They Who Love Thy Law" by James Rogers. Alfred Greenfield will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WABC, the New York outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear this program through WDRC, Hartford; WPRO, Providence; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor.

Coast Guard Begins Winter Cruising Dec. 1

Winter cruising by the United States Coast Guard vessels to render prompt aid to distressed ships and persons at sea, as required by law, will begin Dec. 1 and continue until March 31, it was announced today.

This work will be co-ordinated this year, with the regular offshore and neutrality patrols. The Boston cutters assigned to winter cruising are the Algonquin, Cayuga, Chelan, Duane, Ingham, Northland, and the Tahoe.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 15.11mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
8:00 p. m.—Brown University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

London — 5:42 p. m. — "London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m. — Rumanian Concert Hour, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.
London—6:15 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Quintett by Mozart. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Symphony in B Minor by Schubert; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Jazz Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8m.
Rome—8:40 p. m. — Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Theaterland." Wartime Songs, Scenes and Stories. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg. 19.6m
Guatemala—10:00 p. m. — Radio-Theater: 'La Verdad ed los Ojos." Comedy in Spanish, TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8m.
London—11:15 p. m. — "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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New 'Streamlined' Windows Make Home Chores Easier

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sticky windows that won't go up, especially in the winter . . . that always need cleaning on the outside where housewives can't get at them . . . that set up discomforting drafts when opened. . . .

The building industry has decided to do something about them.

Passing through Boston today was a group of engineers who have taken family window problems into research laboratories and emerged with practical proof that windows, like modern kitchens, can be streamlined to help remove the chores that normally accompany home ownership.

The modern window, according to these engineers, representing a Chicago research agency, no longer goes up and down like the double-hung variety, nor does it swing in and out like casements. It swings around on a central pivot which allows it to assume an automatic ventilating position that serves as a shield against drafts.

Furthermore, the back-challenging tugs of stick windows are completely removed, light obstacles are 100 per cent eliminated, sun's rays are deflected and the factor of control is applied with surprisingly good results to ventilation.

Turns on Pivot

As for cleaning the windows, housewives no longer have to hang outside or stand on the sill to reach both sides of the panes. Neither do they have to lift one window and lower the other stubborn member of the double hung type. Nor do they have to dodge crossbars, frame corners, locks and latches. That is because the new, single pane, picture windows can be cleaned from the inside by turning the window "inside out" on its pivot.

If the inside air is stuffy and the wind outside is strong, outward tilting at the bottom deflects the wind while letting in the needed air. Ventilation is also obtained during rainy weather without letting the water in.

"Perspective" is the new word home owners must get used to, as applied to modern window designing that provides uninterrupted glass surfaces without the usual inconvenience of sealed panes. Double sash can be had for cold climates, with both sashes working on the pivot system. The window is said to conform to the modern pattern of family living "next to nature'" by bringing the outside inside. This is done through "perspective" architecture or the elimination of bulky walls standing between the family and the grounds around the house, without losing the protection of weather safeguards.

The man who has dared to run against the grain of convention and develop a new type of window is Eric Sigfrid Persson, one of Sweden's foremost authorities on architecture. Approximately 80 per cent of all the buildings constructed in Sweden during the last two years are said to contain the new type panes.

In his own country, Mr. Persson is considered a builder who is unafraid of convention and a designer of ideals and theoretical traits, with a passion for facing outstanding problems of the day. To him, the window offered a definite challenge, since everyone seemed content to let this important part of the house go on in the way of tradition.

Entirely New Industry

With his new type of window, the Swedish architect has launched an entirely new industry. In speaking of his development, Mr. Persson states: "The purpose of a window should be to admit the maximum of sun and light, to permit a free and unobstructed view from within, making it appear as though the person on the inside of the house were living right next to nature. It should also prevent dust, drafts, cold or heat from entering the home. It should be easy to operate, not only for ventilation purposes, but for ease in cleaning. A dirty window can prevent the passage of as much as 40 per cent of light."

Have you ever noticed that cooking in the kitchen does not cloud the windows if they are opened slightly from the top as well as the bottom? That is because the fresh air circulates better in the room, coming in at the bottom and blowing the heated air out at the top. It is the principle upon which the perspective window works to ventilate rooms, circulating air without drafts. Rotation of air is the scientific principle of true air conditioning.

Double glasses do away with the necessity for storm windows. If the house is air-conditioned, the double glasses are necessary to prevent condensation of moisture on the panes. A special sunshade of translucent material can be installed between the panes and operated from within the room. Being thus inclosed, the shade is neither a hindrance to air circulation, nor does it become wet and soiled or collect dirt so common to conventional type shades and blinds.

Ordinary window screens that obstruct the view and require constant painting to keep in condition, are entirely eliminated by the new windows which are made with ventilating and screen sections provided with decorative grille work.

Glass Blackboard

A glass blackboard which may be had in green or ivory colors and provides a surface for chalk work in art classes was reported "out of laboratory" to the American Institute of Architects this week.

The green and ivory shades were selected after intensive research into light reflection and visual or glare factors of colors The writing surface is said to provide maximum ease in writing, while being practically indestructible. Chalk will not skip on the surface, it is found, while readability will not suffer from constant use, it is reported.

A single, easy flip of the eraser is all that is necessary to wipe off traces of the last problem solved by the student. No refinishing or resurfacing is ever expected to be necessary.

Women Motorists Study Mechanics To Aid Red Cross

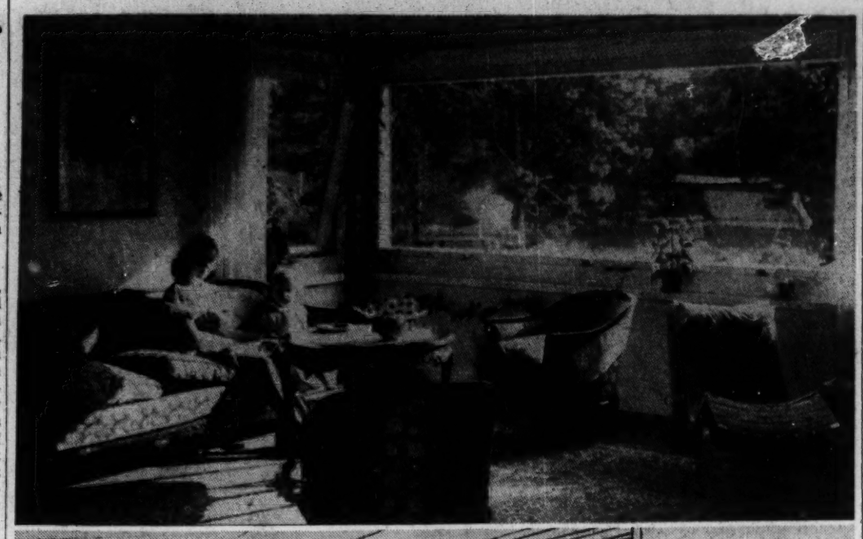
Part of the special preparation of women for defense is under way these days at the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross, where more than 150 Greater Boston aids and matrons of the volunteer motor corps are studying the mechanism of the chassis, the most efficient and swiftest way to change a tire and put on chains, and better driving technique generally.

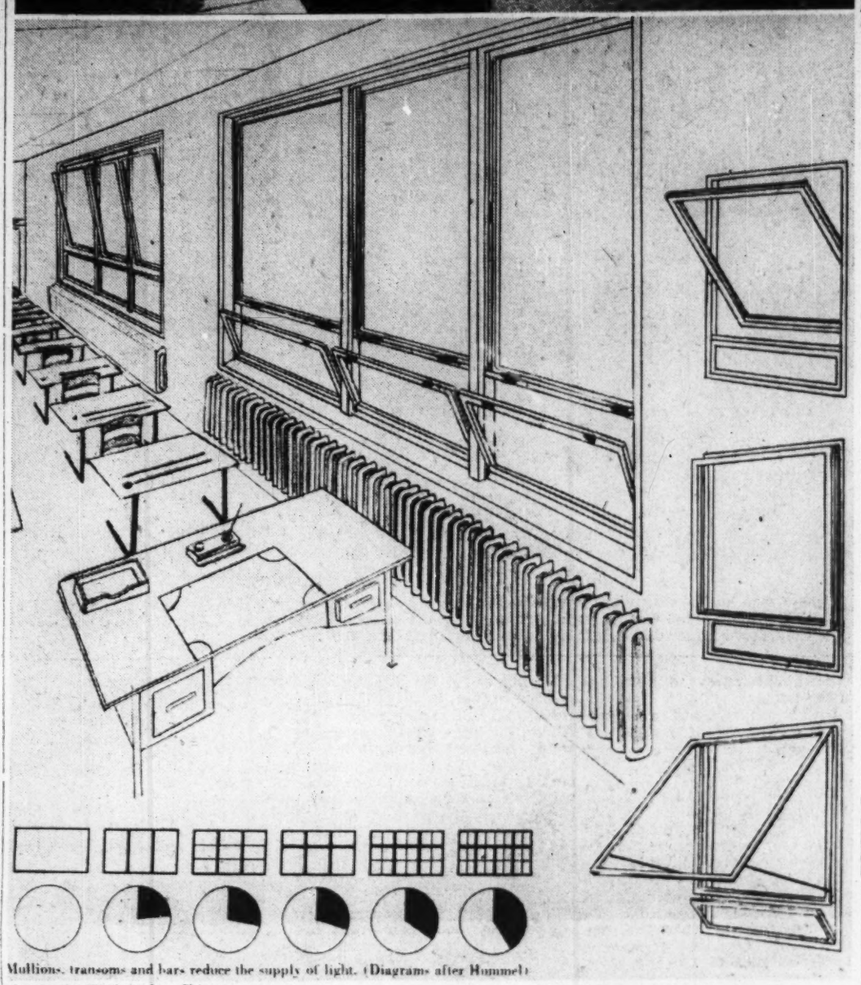
Co-operating with the Red Cross are the Noyes-Buick Company of Boston, which has donated its conference room and work models, and the American Automobile Association. These "how" and "why" automobile classes are meeting every Wednesday afternoon.

Women taking the classes must agree to volunteer $100 worth of motoring service a month to the Red Cross and they work on the interior of hoods with slacks covering their usual smart gray oxford uniforms.

Continued membership in the volunteer corps will depend on the satisfactory completion of the course of study with the tire jack, wrenches and bolts.

These Windows Never Stick





Mullions, transoms and bars reduce the supply of light. (Diagrams after Hummel)
Perspective Windows, Inc., Chicago

Another Work Saver for the Home Maker

New type Perspective Window enables housewives to clean the outside of the glass without going outdoors or hanging precariously over the sill. The pivot principle employed also simplifies ventilation for giant, picture windows, removes drafts, and eliminates frames and center latches. Top picture shows refined effect provided by single-pane windows. Diagrams below show the variety of possibilities for opening and light savings obtained through windows swinging on a central pivot.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Christmas in mind . . . the chances are that something has been said at your house lately about a piano (granting, of course, that you haven't one; although you can always exchange the old one for a newer model, you know). Which brings us to the suggestion that with anything as grand as a piano (and we're not joking, either) you should really be advised in your selection by one who really knows, and can tell you why certain makes are most certainly better. Even though little Ella and Horace may be "just beginning" as far as their musical education is concerned, it is essential that their ears be trained to the best in quality and tone at the beginning. Musicians beg you not to make the mistake of believing that any old piano is good enough at first!

All of which brings us to the suggestion that you might drop in at the Baldwin piano store at 150 Boylston Street one of these days, for a brief but authoritative education on the subject. And surely, with such eminent pianists throughout the world using the Baldwin, they won't tell you anything that can't be backed up to the nth degree! Incidentally, it will also give you an opportunity to see how amazingly small a piano can be, and still have all the force of tone and depth of quality that you usually associate only with a concert grand. And you'll see how lovely the modern cabinet work is; how well the different designs and woods will blend in with or match any period of furniture. If you are interested in determining whether or not your little Ella is musical, if you'll just drop a line to the Baldwin Piano Company at the above address, they'll send you a fascinating little booklet with a few suggestions regarding Ella's daydreaming, singing, marching and other reactions when she hears music, and all that sort of thing. You may then send it to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music faculty, which will send you her musical aptitude grading. However, this isn't necessary before you decide to purchase a piano, you know. Plenty of youngsters whose mothers thought they'd never even listen to music, have developed an aptitude for music after a piano became a definite part of the household!

Anniversary Sale At Slattery's

Slattery's 73rd anniversary sale offers you an array of "yummy" bargains and special markdowns. Lots of special purchases have been made, you know, such as one particular one in the men's shop (right inside the door) in the way of English sweaters. We know sweaters, and we know yarns, and we guessed $10.95 as its price, because it's comparable to a woman's sweater of a very well-known make that is a couple of dollars more. But we were simply amazed when Mr. Atlas told us that they have a limited number of them for only $3.98! Every man on your Christmas list should have one. Then, of course, every other department is featuring extra specials. The bag department has a collection of jewel frame bags that are $7.85. Manufactured to sell for much more, of course. And winter coats, with collars of mink, silver fox, beaver, and so forth, may be had for $88.

Where You Can Try, Try Hats

The next time you need a hat and you don't want to be rushed into a sale just because it's the store's closing time . . . think of Ethel Atkins. Because she realizes that you can't make up your mind, when it comes to millinery, on union time. She's very accommodating and just lets you stay on and on far into the night, trying on this and that, until you're thoroughly satisfied. That's how she gets so many people to keep coming back—because they were thoroughly satisfied in the beginning, with a bonnet they sold themselves. Which is most important! She's at 344 Boylston Street. Upstairs.

Animal Rescue League Plans for Annual Fair

Plans for its 38th consecutive annual fair are now being made by the Animal Rescue League of Boston to be held this year on Dec. 2 and 3 at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

The proceeds from these annual affairs are used to help pay the operating expenses of the League. All articles sold at the fair are donated by friends of the Society. Gifts of articles and food are already being solicited.

Rhode Island Labor Unites Behind Fogarty Candidacy

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1—Rival labor factions in Rhode Island have put aside differences to join in supporting the candidacy of John E. Fogarty, president of the local bricklayers' union who is running as Democratic candidate for United States Representative from the second Rhode Island district.

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined this week in sponsoring a rally in Mr. Fogarty's behalf. William C. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island branch of the A. F. of L. was chairman of the rally.

Mr. Forgarty is the first Rhode Island union labor leader in recent years to obtain a major party nomination for an important office. His opponent on the Republican slate is Representative Harry Sandager.

Outcomes in Doubt

The Rhode Island election campaign moves into the home stretch this week end with the outcome in all the important contests in doubt. The Gallup poll shows President Roosevelt leading Wendell Willkie in this State, but in 1936 the Gallup Poll was more than six points off in its estimate of the Rhode Island vote. (It listed this State 50-50 for Mr. Roosevelt and Alf M. Landon, whereas the President captured more than 56 per cent of the votes.)

The race for the United States Senate seat became confused this week when the staunchly Republican Providence Journal published an editorial indorsing Democratic Senator Peter G. Gerry for re-election. The Journal pointed out that Senator Gerry had voted consistently against the New Deal, that he could probably be counted upon to support a conservative administration under Mr. Willkie and that his seniority in the Senate would place him in a position of greater influence than would be the case if Rhode Island elected the Republican candidate, Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus.

For this editorial opinion the Journal has been lambasted from both sides. Democrats call it the "kiss of death" and insist they do not want the support of the Journal. Republicans criticize the paper for assuming any Democrat would support wholeheartedly a Republican administration.

Confused, too, is the race for Governor which finds, for the first time in many years, national issues subordinated to local ones.

Points to Record

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt is running his campaign for re-election on a simple platform of pointing to his record—a balanced budget, civil service and reduced governmental expenses. He has supported Wendell Willkie, but has not attempted to ride on the Willkie coat tails.

J. Howard McGrath, Democratic candidate for Governor, also has stressed local issues in his campaign and subordinated his support for President Roosevelt and the New Deal. Mr. McGrath has attacked the Governor on the wire-tapping issue, charged the present civil service law was unfair and assailed some of the Vanderbilt-sponsored taxes—particularly the cigarette tax—as taxes which hit the poor man harder than the rich.

Boston Hears 'Al' Smith Attack the New Deal

Following is a partial stenographic record of former New York Governor Alfred E. Smith's address at Symphony Hall last night:

The third-term candidate was in Boston last night and he said, "We face the future with confidence." In what?

Don't let anybody fool you about the Boston speech of last evening. It was a perfect smoke-screen intended to blot out the failures of the New Deal Administration in the handling of our domestic affairs. That is the reason why you heard so much about the Army and the Navy and munition factories and the results of inspection trips. (Laughter). Never heard of them before in any campaign.

You can imagine the smile that came over my face on the other end of the radio last night when I heard the candidate say that Wallace was a man with vision. General Johnson says he is a star-gazer and I am with the General. And Wallace is in the right place when he is in the present Administration.

The candidate also said we have the best fighting equipment in the world. So we have, but the great trouble is that we have so little of it. And anybody that was in the state of New York in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence River last summer while the boys were in camp would discover that they were using ice wagons for tanks and stove pipes for cannons.

And in the course of the speech he said, "This is not just a campaign promise." Thank the Lord for that.

What was the idea of bringing Joe Kennedy back? At Philadelphia the third-term candidate said, "There is hardly a moment of the night and day when I am not called into conference with our great Secretary of State because of the momentous happenings abroad."

Adolf, Benito, Josef

You know, when I heard his voice I said to myself, "Who is talking? Who is talking? Is it Franklin D. or is it Adolf or is it Benito or is it Stalin?"

But don't find too much fault, because dictatorship is a matter of habit as you grow. A man grows into it by the surroundings that he has to put up with.

And he said he is having lots of fun. Having a good time. Well, he certainly has given us a wonderful time for 7½ years. It is pretty near time that he began to enjoy it himself.

But I will tell you one man that ain't having a good time, that is the candidate on the other side. He is having a hard time because he is working hard night and day (applause), making the greatest appeal and the greatest sacrifice and putting in the hardest work that has been done in this country since the Civil War.

While we are on the subject of war and munitions and navies and armies I would just like to make a little observation. I would like to wonder what can be going through the minds of the 16,000,000 men that are in the draft.

I wonder if they are not saying to themselves. "If this becomes serious, if it becomes necessary that we have to face the enemy, who, upon the record, would you sooner be behind—the Third-Term candidate or Willkie?"

Away back in 1932 the President sent Barney Baruch over to Europe to ascertain the situation there and come back and report. Baruch came back and reported. The point I want to make is this: He said, "I believe America is unprepared." Baruch's report is a long documen but that sums it up in a few words because Baruch went into detail to show where the unpreparedness really was. What happened? Nothing!

Well, let us look at the record again. The third-term candidate finds fault with the condition in which he found the Army and Navy when he was inaugurated in 1933 and then here last night in Boston he would make you think he started in with vigor in Washington to build up the Army and Navy. Let us follow it by years. The first year I have is 1935 and the Chief of Staff in his report for the fiscal year of 1935 said for 13 years the curve representing the Army's ability to perform its vital emergensy motions has been tending continuously and dangerously downward.

Much Defense Data

That is the first year that he was in. "In the light of present world conditions we cannot afford to neglect the preservation of our national defense." That is from the report of the Secretary of War for 1936. Now we come to 1937. In his report the Secretary of War said, "The United States must be awakened up from weakness in the matter of defense against hostile aircraft." Now we come down to 1939. The Secretary of War said, "At present our Army is not prepared to defend America."

That was all during the period of his term and has been in this record for you to look at.

And one of the most amazing things that has been brought to the attention of the American public is the fact that with that condition the President of the United States tried to get Congress to adjourn on the 11th of last June, so that you see the whole speech was just a very thin smoke screen to hide the greatest failure in recorded history.

You would imagine that a man elected to the Presidency would feel that he should encourage industry because of what it means to our people and because of what it means in the way of employment, of salary and of wages. The active business community is always prosperous and with that in mind you would imagine the President would do everything he possibly could do to advance the interests of industry.

Unfriendly to Business

Strange as it may seem, he did practically the opposite thing. He has been battling over the last 7½ years with industrial men and industry generally.

He has got a nice lot of pet names for them and he calls them a Tory if he does not agree with them, a Tory, a Copperhead, an Economic Royalist, and speaks of that snug little group that sits in the well-stocked clubhouse and does not see the surrounding condition of misery, a truly demagogic expression setting class against class and having no foundation in fact.

Now, in the New York Herald Tribune or the New York World Telegram even back in 1935, Howard criticized him for his attitude toward business and he wrote a letter to Howard and in a postscript he said, "Roy, you are probably right. Maybe we have arrived at a period where we should give them a breathing spell." Where does that expression come from? That expression comes from the prize ring.

When the fellow who is winning the fight has the other fellow hanging over the ropes, he falls back to give him a breathing spell and by that expression he admitted he had been slugging business for the last three years.

What has your old friend Jack Garner said about it? He was kind of outspoken about it, and he spoke in terms of Texas and he said, "Why don't you let the cattle fatten? How do you expect to have a healthy herd if you are going to have a cowboy riding around among them shooting a pistol off every half-hour?"

As late as Feb. 25, 1939, Hopkins assured us that business recovery and not reform has been the New Deal's goal. The Secretary of Commerce in his first talk refers to industry, invites confidence and reassures capital and promises to balance the budget. He said that at a talk in Indiana.

Balance the budget! They have forgotten all about it. So far as we are concerned there is no budget.

What about the national debt? What about the 50 billions of dollars? The great trouble is our people have not got the proper understanding of just what a billion dollars really is.

Who is going to pay it? The rich? Not on your life! (Laughter) Don't let any demagogue tell you that. If you took away every dollar that every rich man in the country has got, you couldn't pay the interest on it for five years, let alone paying any part of the principle. (Applause).

Who is going to pay it? The poor. The middle-class. The kind that we have the most of. And who says that? I will tell you who said it (laughter). The third-term candidate said it (laughter). Back in 1932 he was in Pittsburgh and he said, "Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who lives, because they are a burden on production and can be paid only by production.

"Blast the New Deal"

"It is a matter of history that he did every human thing he could to scuttle the Dies Committee. It was not until the evidence got too hot and he couldn't hold onto it any longer. Talk about the Fifth Column! When a Legislative committee goes abroad in the land to discover the subversive forces that make up the Fifth Column they have not got the sympathy of the Chief Executive. On the other hand they have his enmity.

Dies in his book said: "The Leftwingers are scattered throughout the Government and they occupy key positions which enables them to combat any effort aimed at the Fifth Column." Let me see. Who said something about that? Elliott Roosevelt. Here is what he said over the radio: "I know a man," he declares, "who is a regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who refuses to be a Democrat but is actually a Communist and on intimate terms with the head of the Communist Party in the State in which he lives. He is a man who is waging a relentless war against industry in that State and he has co-operated his efforts with Union leaders who are not interested in the welfare of the employee, but are interested in such matters as sabotage and the prosecution of honest businessmen." Young Elliott says that.

Did he, during the 7½ years, inspire a devotion on the part of the American people to our Constitution? He did not. He signed more unconstitutional bills than any President in the history of the country. And he went a step further. He advised the Congress to pass the bills even though they may be open to some constitutional question. In other words, he said, "Never mind the Constitution; pass them anyway."

Let me leave a final thought, and a final hope, that on election day the rank and file of the American people in their intelligence will on the fifth of November blast the New Deal and give us a vigorous forceful character like Willkie that can lead this country as no other man can.

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Chaplin and O'Neill Films Open—Week-End Prospects on Radio

'The Great Dictator' Shown At State, Orpheum Theaters

By E. C. Sherburne

A satire on dictators had to come. The only question was when would Chaplin finish the film that he had been at work on for the past several years. No other American motion picture producer was undertaking to poke fun at the heads of totalitarian states. Most people, in all sincerity, have been saying that dictatorships are no subject for joking and have doubted the ability of even the world's first clown to bring off a film that would have for its main purpose ridicule. By token of the applause and laughter of audiences at Loew's State Theater yesterday, where "The Great Dictator" began its first Boston run, it may be reported that the majority of people who see the film, here as elsewhere, are satisfied that Chaplin has succeeded in his purpose.

It is to be expected that there will be many persons who come from the theater somewhat bewildered by this new Chaplin, who, after two hours of fun characteristic of the old Chaplin, comes out of character—as some will say—and delivers an intense five-minute appeal to his listeners to strengthen their adherence to the cause of man's freedom, to cast out of themselves all that is of totalitarianism—greed, cruelty, intolerance. Having cast out any enemy that may be within, the enemy that is without may then be faced with a confidence that can result only in victory.

* * *

Those who have watched the Chaplin pictures over a long period of years will be delighted to get so much fun that is characteristically Charlie's. Those who are just becoming acquainted with him may get a good idea of the reasons for his perennial popularity, his universal appeal. They will see first the old Charlie, the funny little man whose impulses toward gentility are frustrated by his lowly station in the general scheme of things.

The story of this film sets forth the ruminations of a simple, modest, and humble man, buffeted by injustice. It is as if he said: Why, even the great of this world can't have their own way, precisely, despite their wealth and power. So, in that respect, there is such a thing as equality after all. Out of that thought might have risen the enormous fun that comes from watching the frustrations of Hynkel, the great dictator, who, marvelous to relate, resembles the little Jewish barber, miniature mustache and all. Chaplin has every right of priority to that moustache, for his screen characters wore it many years before Hynkel was ever heard of in the world at large. So Chaplin plays the parts of both the barber and the dictator.

* * *

The film opens during the World War. We see the little barber, as one of the soldiers of Bacteria, serving as a member of a Big Bertha gun crew. Even that gun is ridiculed in one of those flicks of humorous vulgarity that recur in this film, as they do in all Chaplin pictures.

One must not forestall the laughter of this picture by retailing the details of its story. Suffice to say that the barber saves the life of a Tomanian aviator, Schultz, and encounters him 20 years later in the ghetto, when Schultz saves him from hanging, during a pogrom instituted by dictator Hynkel. Schultz is a power in the dictatorship, but is banished to a concentration camp when he dares to tell the dictator that he will not be able to govern long without the consent of the governed. Eventually the barber and Schultz meet again in the concentration camp, escape, and wander into the vicinity of a great stadium where Hynkel is to speak on the occasion of accomplishing an invasion of Austerlitz. Hynkel gets sidetracked and the barber, mistaken for him, is escorted to the podium, there to recover from his fear, and make his impassioned plea to a crowd of many thousands.

* * *

The picture is concerned with the effort of Hynkel to outmaneuver Napolini in achieving a "protectorship" over Austerlitz. The little barber is caught up in the whirl of events and manfully tries to the extent of his timidities to oppose the ruthlessness of the storm troopers of the double cross when they overrun the ghetto and abuse all that dwell there.

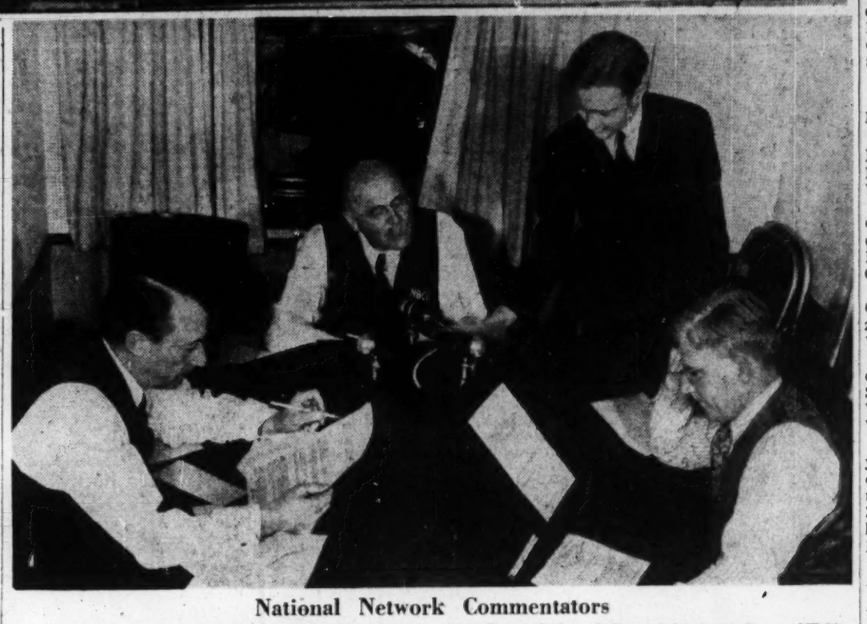
Among the victims is a girl waif, played winsomely in the Chaplin tradition by Paulette Goddard. The top-note novelty in this picture shows Charlie shaving a man to the frequently changing rhythms of Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 5.

Here, and all through the picture, Chaplin manifests his mastery of visual humor, fun that needs no explanatory word, the totality of effectiveness that is inherent in pantomime. There is beauty, tragedy, and farce in the scene in which Hynkel, inflated with a conceit that he is to become dictator of the world, does a bubble dance with a globe. The end comes with him whimpering over the collapse of the bubble.

Uproarious is the fun aroused by the struggles of Hynkel and Napolini to get the better of each other, to the accompaniment of new and old slapstick devices. Chaplin's intensity of realization of the part of Hynkel will come as a surprise. His total achievement in this picture is enormous: author, director, protean actor, producer.

Jack Oakie meets every expectation as the bouncing Napolini.

Reginald Gardiner imparts the right note of quality to Schultz; Henry Daniel gives largeness to his characterization of Garbitsch, Hynkel's sardonic strong man; Emma Dunn and the late Maurice Moscovich bring dignity to representatives of a persecuted race.



National Network Commentators

These men on Tuesday night will radiocast the results of the national election. Top, left to right, are Columbia's Elmer Davis, Albert Warner and Bob Trout; below, left to right (seated) are NBC's Graham McNamee, H. V. Kaltenborn, and John B. Kennedy.

'The Long Voyage Home'

From four of Eugene O'Neill's short plays Dudley Nichols has fashioned and John Ford has directed a film of the sea under the title of "The Long Voyage Home." It isn't a pretty or romantic yarn as it comes to the screen at the Keith Memorial. But it does have dramatic power as it sketches the crew of the S. S. Glencairn, their weaknesses, their loyalty to one another, their courage in the face of danger, their loneliness as they drift from port to port, preyed upon by men and women during their brief freedom on shore before they return again to the discipline of the sea.

There is tragedy mingled with compassion and brief interludes of rough humor, sometimes with an ironic edge, in this narrative of homeless men, with their dreams, which most of them know will never be realized, of escaping some day from the sea. Only Ole Olson starts at last for his home in Sweden, rescued by his shipmates after he had been shanghaied from a waterfront dive. Yank is killed in a storm. Smitty is shot down by an airplane, for the story has been brought up to date. And Driscoll is carried off in a steamer that is torpedoed in the English Channel.

In form the picture is a series of episodes that begin with a sailors' orgy in the Caribbean and end in London as the Glencairn is about to put out from port once more. There is a loose thread of narrative about the chartering of the tramp steamer to carry explosives to England, the dangers of the mission, and its accomplishment. But it is on the men that the emphasis is laid. They are to be seen in the midst of storm or lying on the deck in the sunshine; faced by the loss of a shipmate and doing what they can to be of assistance, obsessed by quick suspicion of one of their fellows, silenced when they learn the tragedy of his downfall. They are to be observed in shore carousals, still remembering that they must start their comrade home to Sweden, straggling back at last to the ship to sign for another voyage.

The acting and the artful photography of Gregg Toland help as much as the narrative in tying the episodes together. The cast has been carefully chosen and the acting opportunities are evenly divided. All the parts are well done. Thomas Mitchell is to be seen as Driscoll, Ian Hunter as Smitty, Barry Fitzgerald as Cocky the steward, John Wayne as Olson, Arthur Shields as the donkeyman, John Qualen as a Norwegian seaman, Wilfred Lawson as the skipper and Ward Bond as Yank. They manage to make the individual characters sharp and clear and yet to keep them within proportion. In briefer roles as shore figures are J. M. Kerrigan, Mildred Natwick, Rafaela Otiano, and Carmen Morales.

Gloria Jean, the child with the sunny disposition and the lyric voice, returns with her friends and her numerous "uncles" for another comedy, "A Little Bit of Heaven," produced by Joe Pasternak and directed by Andrew Marton. Miss Jean is an engaging child and there is no reason to doubt that "A Little Bit of Heaven" will bask in public approval.

There may be those who will object that Daniel Taradash, Harold Goldman, and the late Grover Jones, collaborators on the screen play, could have designed for Miss Jean a new story instead of patching up the old one. "A Little Bit of Heaven" is designed to accommodate Miss Jean's singing. "A Little Bit of Heaven," "What Did We Learn at School," and "The Penguin Song" (repeated from "The Underpup") are bright tunes.

'No Time for Comedy'

Warner Brothers writers, Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein, have made a largely new story out of "No Time for Comedy," the stage comedy by S. N. Behrman which was acted with Katharine Cornell, Laurence Olivier and Margalo Gilmore in the leads a few seasons back.

The film version, which is on the new bill at the Metropolitan Theater, has Rosalind Russell giving a strong and resourceful performance of the actress who finds her backwoods-playwright husband drifting off to a flighty other woman who makes him think that she understands him. James Stewart plays the backwoods playwright, and for the first half of the picture revives memories of his similar adventures as a young backwoodsman who upsets Congress in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington.

Charles Ruggles gives a cheerful performance as the wise stockbroker husband of the other woman, who is played by Genevieve Tobin. After many scenes of unpleasant recriminations the actress gets her husband back.

The companion picture is "Father is a Prince," with Grant Mitchell as a tiresomely penurious husband and father who has to be shocked into generosity and good manners. John Litel plays a small part with a warm and moving touch. Outstanding on the bill is the short picture, "London Can Take It," with an ingratiating commentary by Quentin Reynolds, setting forth how bravely Britons are conducting themselves during the air raids.

Harold Lloyd Weighs Return

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Harold Lloyd has observed, with more than ordinary interest, the reception of Charles Chaplin's new picture, "The Great Dictator."

Mr. Lloyd is shortly to release a picture himself, after more than two years—but he will not have a role in it. He is the producer. The picture is "Three Girls and a Gob," and, as the title suggests, is a typical Lloyd production, frothy, full of gags, bright, built for laughs.

"I had watched him show one of the players in the picture how to play a typical Lloyd scene—blowing a whistle into a bottle, cupping it in with his hand, lifting his hand to hear it come out; which, with the aid of a little double exposure of sound, it does.

"Don't you sometimes want to get in the scene and do it yourself?" I asked.

He was as excited about that prospect as if he had never played in a picture, and was about to have his first role.

"I'm waiting for the right story," he said. "I'll never be a juvenile again of course. No more college kid stories. But when I find the right character I'll do it all right. Two or three times I've just about had my hands on the story I wanted, and it always got away from me. I could have done "Three Men on a Horse." There have been one or two others. But I'll get the right one eventually."

He can't, he told me, consider for a moment that he is through with pictures. Pictures haven't changed, he contends, not fundamentally. With or without talk or sound, they're still pictures, still done according to the old rules.

"I've seen a dozen pictures lately," he said, "in which they failed to get all the comedy out of the scenes they should have. We used to work over ours long enough to get everything possible out of a comedy situation. I'll get a kick out of doing that again. I think perhaps we're in too great a hurry. We want to get it done and get it out. A little more care might make it twice as funny."

He thinks that perhaps his first return to the screen in a story in which he acts the lead will be a mystery. He's elated with the success of the latest movie mysteries, and points to the success of Bob Hope's pictures to show that there is an audience for this sort of laugh-suspense. He thought Hope's sets in "The Ghost Breakers" were the most magnificent for this sort of foolery he had ever seen. He chuckled over them, describing them with flourishes of his expressive hands.

Political Campaign Speeches, Paderewski Program Listed

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On the air, the political campaign comes to its climax; two popular radio forums will invite well-known poll-takers to talk; Paderewski, who is to make America his home, is to be honored by the playing of one of his compositions; and John Barrymore is to be heard in a version of one of his films.

Listeners are urged to check closely with present listings, since local campaigns may bring about cancellation of some popular unsponsored programs.

Tonight

Political:

President Roosevelt, from Brooklyn, N. Y., for Democratic National Committee; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on "Some Aspects of Our Foreign Policy," from Washington, D. C., for Democratic National Committee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:45.

Herbert Hoover, from Salt Lake City, Utah, for National Organization for Pro-America; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Irvin S. Cobb, from San Francisco, for Democrats for Willkie of Southern California; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:30.

Variety:

Tyrone Power, and unknown young woman of Cincinnati chosen by audition, to present a radio version of "The Mark of Zorro," for Kate Smith's variety hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Drama:

Joan Crawford to appear in Arch Oboler's "The Word," in Everyman's Theater; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Music:

Rameau's "Airs de Ballet," Mozart's Symphony in F major, Honegger's Concertino, with Milton Kaye, soloist, and Weinberger's Furiant, scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for Sinfonietta; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Saturday

Political:

Thomas E. Dewey, from Kansas City, Mo., for Republican National Committee; MBS-WAAB, 8:45.

President Roosevelt, from Cleveland, for Democratic National Committee, CBS-WEEI; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Wendell Willkie, from Madison Square Garden, New York, for Republican National Committee; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Speakers:

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York on the new wholesale fruit and vegetable terminal for the City, on Columbia's Country Journal; CBS-WEEI, 12:15.

Edward J. Wall, Archibald M. Crossley, Elmo Roper and Emil Hurja, opinion surveyors, to discuss value and methods of polls, in People's Platform; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Football:

Army-Notre Dame game, from Yankee Stadium, New York, Ted Husing play by play for CBS; Fort Pearson for NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:15.

Harvard-Princeton game, from Harvard Stadium; MBS-WAAB, 1:45.

Holy Cross - Colgate, from Worcester; WEEI, 1:45.

Northwestern-Minnesota game, from Evanston, Ill., Bill Stern play by play; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:45.

Music:

Philharmonic-Symphony to open its eleventh season of children's concerts, with Rudolph Ganz, conducting, in a session devoted to the symphonic poem; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Late tuners-in may catch the second act of Bizet's "Carmen," with Marjorie Lawrence, Raoul Jobin and Ezio Pinza, from War Memorial Opera House, San Francisco; NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:15 a. m.

Drama:

Raymond Massey to play part of owner of roadside camp in "Lincoln Highway" story; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 a. m.

Betty Lou Gerson, NBC actress, to get chance to unlimber southern accent in story, "Thanks to Mary Lou," Knickerbocker Playhouse; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Sunday

Talks, Forums:

Claudette Colbert of the screen, in "I'm an American"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

Ted Malone's Pilgrimage to take him to home of Herman Melville, author of "Moby Dick," at Pittsfield, Mass.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"A Job with the Army," to tell of occupational possibilities of the Army, in "On Your Job" series; NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30.

Leon Henderson of the National Defense Advisory Council on price stabilization and raw materials planning; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Dr. George Gallup, Elmo Roper of Fortune and Dr. Harold D. Lasswell of the Public Opinion Quarterly, poll experts, to discuss "Who'll Win Tuesday?" University of Chicago Round Table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Music:

Brahms Quartet in B Flat Major, scheduled by the Walden String Quartet, from Cleveland; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Paderewski's "Fantasy on Polish Themes," with Henrietta Schumann, pianist; two Italian songs and Lenski's Aria from "Eugene Onegin," by Jan Peerce, tenor; Handel-Harty "Water Music" Suite and Borodin's "Polovetzian Dances," scheduled by Erno Rapee for Music Hall concert. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Eugene List, American pianist, to play Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 2, in C Minor, Op. 18, No. 2, with Philharmonic orchestra; John Barbirolli has programmed Toch's "Pinocchio" Overture, Schubert's infrequently-heard Symphony No. 5, in B flat, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capricco Espagnol"; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Nino Martini, tenor, to sing Rudolph's Narrative from Puccini's "La Bohème" and d'Hardelot's "Because"; Halvorsen, "Entrance of the Boyards"; Victor Herbert, Medley; and Strauss, "The Gypsy Baron" Overture. Scheduled by Izler Solomon and women's symphony, CBS-WEEI, 5.

Youthful Tommy Dix, baritone, to sing Malotte's "Song of the Open Road," Metropolitan Auditions; Miss Nina Valli and Kenneth Schon to be heard in arias from "Pagliacci" and "Barber of Seville"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

New Béla Bartók work for pianos and percussion, with composer and wife at keyboards; and Debussy's Quartet by Primrose Quartet. Scheduled in New Friends of Music concert, for tuners out of Boston area; NBC-Blue-WJZ, 6:05.

Risé Stevens, Metropolitan mezzo soprano, to sing "Knowest Thou the Land?" from Thomas's "Mignon," two Dvorak songs and Tchaikovsky's "Pilgrim's Song," in Sunday Evening Hour; familiar Strauss, Brahms and Tchaikovsky items by orchestra. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

John Barrymore in "The Great Man Votes," Screen Guild program; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams" in her drama hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.) (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The White-Haired Boy," by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Hetty A. Preble, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist. 2:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:30, 5:35, 8:25. Newsreel direct from England via the Clipper.

Fenway—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Calling All Husbands," with George Tobias. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife" 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:15. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"A Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. "The Long Voyage Home," with Thomas Mitchell and Ian Hunter. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. 1, 6:20, 8:40. "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"No Time for Comedy," with James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Father Is a Prince," Grant Mitchell and Nana Bryant. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "London Can Take It." 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Gay Caballero," with Cesar Romero. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:15 a. m., 3:05, 6:55, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"London Can Take It," Bing Crosby "Musical," "Midseason Football Review," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—
"London Life in Wartime," "Red Army Songs and Dances," "Rockne's Football Techniques," "National Philharmonic Orchestra," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Break of Hearts," with Charles Boyer. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Fugitive from a Prison Camp," with Jack Holt. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

Tremont—
"The Man Who Talked Too Much," 9 a. m., 12:20, 4, 7:40. "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 1:35, 5:15, 9:05.

Uptown—
"Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea, Laraine Day and George Sanders. 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Three Men From Texas." "Sun Never Sets," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Tear Gas Squad." Dennis Morgan and John Payne.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Sandy Is a Lady." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flowing Gold." Pat O'Brien. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 5:15, 8:15. "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

Harvard: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Louis Hayward. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:30, 9:04. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 4:52, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Earl of Puddlestone." "Black Diamonds." 2, 7-11.

Franklin Park: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 3, 9:15. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "The Quarterback." 1:30, 8. "Boom Town," 3, and 9.

EGLESTON Square—Egleston: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Mummy's Hand." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Turnabout." 3:18, 9:34. "Way of All Flesh." 1:40, 7:59.

Park: "Florian," R. Young and Helen Gilbert. "House Across the Way." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. 3:18, 9:18. "Sporting Blood," R. Young and Lewis Stone. 1:54, 7:54.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. 2:15, 8:40. "The Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones and Rosemary Lane. 3:40, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "My Love Came Back," O. de Havilland. "Golden Gloves." 2:45 and 7.

Orpheum: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 1:45, 8. "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:14, 9:29.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "River's End," Dennis Morgan. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ramparts We Watch," "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Lucille Ball and Maureen O'Hara.
Guild: "Triple Justice," George O'Brien. "Out West with the Peppers," Edith Fellows.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Margie," Nan Grey and Tom Brown. "Hidden Gold," William Boyd and Russell Hayden.
Strand: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy and Clark Gable. "Slightly Tempted."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayward. 2:26, 8:26. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 3:47, 9:47.
Revere: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayward. 3:52, 9:52. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Hold That Woman." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "You're Not So Tough." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. "Pier 13." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Mystery Sea Raiders," Henry Wilcoxon and Carole Landis. "Framed." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Maryland," Victor McLaglen. "South of Pago Pago."

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 3:30, 9:30. "Cross Country Romance." 2:19, 8.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN SQUARE: "Four sons," Don Ameche. "Granny, Get Your Gun." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Gambling on the High Seas." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE: The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2:30 and 7:45. Daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. 3:47, 8:15. "Phantom Raiders," 2:37, 6:40, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St
TYRONE POWER
THE MARK OF Zorro
PLUS A BIG 'IN-PERSON' STAGE SHOW
LINDA DARNELL
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CAPITOL, B'way and 51st St. — Continuous performances. Doors open 10 A. M. (exc. Sun.) 75c before 5 P. M. (Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Before 3 P. M.), $1.10 afterwards. Midnite show every night. Tax Included. ASTOR—B'way and 45th St.—Seats on sale for today's Mat. Reserved seats Mat. at 2:45, 75c to $1.10. Eves. at 6:45, $1.10 to $2.20. Extra Mid. show Sat. and 6 P. M. Sun. (also Sat., Sun. and Hol. Mats.) 75c to $1.65. Tax Included.

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MELVYN DOUGLAS LORETTA YOUNG HE STAYED FOR BREAKFAST
Also LONDON CAN TAKE IT
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Also: George Tobias "CALLING ALL HUSBANDS"
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James Stewart—Rosalind Russell
"NO TIME FOR COMEDY"
Also "FATHER IS A PRINCE"

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In RING LARDNER'S Famous Comedy "ELMER THE GREAT"
CAST OF 24
Eves. $2.75 to 55c; Thurs. Mat. 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

WILBUR • NEXT MON.—SEATS NOW
FLORA ROBSON in LADIES in RETIREMENT
with Estelle Winwood, Isabel Elsom and Pat. O'Moore
Evs. $2.75-1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.20-1.10

SHUBERT—Pop. Mat. Sat.
55c to $1.00
Thrilling Stars, Glorious Songs, Hilarious Fun!
NIGHT OF LOVE
New Musical Play • Score by Robert Stolz
Helen Gleason • John Lodge • Marguerite Namara
EVES. $2.20 to $1.10; MATS. WED. 55c to $1.10; SAT. 55c to $1.10, tax incl.

COPLEY BOSTON'S BIGGEST HIT! TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
RUTH GORDON in "HERE TODAY"
By GEORGE OPPENHEIMER
With a Distinguished Broadway Cast
Evs. 55c to 2.20. Mats. 55c to 1.65, Tax Incl.

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE | Phone Com. 4420 | Evs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

MALDEN, MASS

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Nov. 1 to 7 Cont. 1:30-11 p. m.
"LUCKY PARTNERS"
Ginger Rogers — Ronald Colman
Also "The Lady in Question" Brian Aherne—Rita Hayworth

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 1 p. m.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 1,343,960
1940 volume to date 168,311,460
1939 volume to date 225,027,350

Profit Taking Halts Rise In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Stocks were beset with profit-taking troubles in today's market after a brisk early extension of yesterday's rally.

Steels, utilities, rails and industrial specialties were fast movers in the morning, but gains of fractions to a point or more were trimmed substantially in many instances near the final hour. Dealings dwindled as prices slipped. Transfers, though, were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Brokers still held to the argument that the broadening industrial base was the principal market prop. Some, however, again suggested that the apparently better political feeling in Wall Street had much to do with bringing in buyers. As in Thursday's proceedings, the war was a secondary influence.

Among stocks making new tops for the year in the forenoon were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Great Northern and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Supported were General Motors, Caterpillar Tractor, Boeing, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Texas Corp., North American, Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J., J. I. Case and Johns-Manville.

A bit backward were Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Eastman Kodak and American Can.

In the curb a modest lift was given Bell Aircraft, Bath Iron Works, Creole Petroleum and Cities Service.

Bonds Generally Higher

Buying in rail and utility groups gave the bond market new forward momentum today, although some loans were carried well from the highs by late profit selling.

U. S. Treasuries made small rises, although transfers in this category were even smaller than among the corporates.

Prominent on the advancing side were city of N. Y. 3s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Western Union 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Portland General Electric 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, National Dairy 3¾s, New Orleans Terminal 4s and Studebaker 6s.

Bonds of Australia, Canada and Latin American republics ran up sizeable advances in fairly active transactions.

Selected Securities Higher in London

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Security buyers, cheered by news of delay in the Italian advance into Greece, renewed demand for British Government bonds and selected stocks today.

Gains in the gilt-edged group ranged to 3-16 point. Support was also influenced by the probability that the sterling proceeds of recently requisitioned Canadian securities would be diverted to Government issues.

Provincial support buoyed domestic rails after unsteadiness earlier this week. Oils tended upward, although Trinidad stocks wavered under profit taking. Further gains spotted the gold shares.

In the industrial section colliery shares were marked up on announcement of increased coal prices. Elsewhere changes were limited to a few pence in either direction.

Japanese loans declined 1 point in the foreign bond market.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (3.40)	37	39
Bank of Man (.80a)	18½	20
Bank of N Y (14)	360	370
Bankers Tr (2)	56¾	58¾
Bklyn Tr (4)	79	84
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	99½	102½
Chase Nat (1.40)	34½	36½
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	48½	50½
Commercial (6)	174	180
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	51	52
Empire Tr (3)	48¼	51¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	45¼	47¼
First Natl (100	1710	1750
Guaranty Tr (12)	297	302
Irving Tr (.60	11¾	12¾
Manuf ct'rs Tr (2)	38¼	40¾
Manuf rs Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
Natl City (1)	28¾	30¼
N Y Trust (5)	110½	113½
Public (1⅔)	31	33
Title G & T	2⅝	3⅝

Insurance Co Stocks

Aetna Gas (4a)	124	128
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	53¾	55¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¾	29½
Am Equit (1)	18¾	20¾
Am Ins N'rk (1½a)	12¼	13¾
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	44¼	46¼
Am Reserve (1e)	15¾	17
Am Surety (2½)	50¾	52¾
Automobile (1a)	38	40
Balt Amer (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	595	615
Carolina (1.30)	27¾	29¼
City of N Y (1.20)	21½	23
Conn Gen Life (.80)	25	26¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	34¾	36¾
Fid & Dep (4a)	120	125
Firemen's N'rk (.40)	9¼	10¼
Franz Fire (1a)	30¼	32¼
Gen Reinsur (1.40)	38¼	40¼
Georg Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	45½
Globe & Rep (½)	9¼	10¼
Globe & Rut	8½	11½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	26	27½
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	85	88
Home Fire Sec	1½	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
Homestead (1)	18¾	20½
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1¾	2¾
Mass Bond (2½)	63	66
Natl Fire (2)	58¾	60¾
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Am Cas (.80)	16¾	18
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¼
N Y Fire (.80)	14½	16
Nor East Ins	4	5
Nor River (1)	25	26½
Phoenix (2a)	86	90
Prov Wash (1a)	35¼	37¼
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	26	27½
Revere (P) Ins (1.20a)	25	26½
Rhode Island Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire (8)	240	250
Springfield (4½a)	125	128
Sun Life (15)	340	390
Travelers (16)	410	425
U S Fid & G (1)	19½	21
U S Fire (2)	48½	50½
Westchester (1.20a)	33	35

s—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

New Jersey Zinc Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—New Jersey Zinc Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $5,114,464, equal to $2.60 a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,807,939, or $1.78 a share, in the first nine months of 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	55	54½	54½	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	53⅜	53	53½	+1⅛
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	30	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 30
19½	12½	Addressog (.95a)	2	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	25	42⅞	41⅞	42⅜	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	17	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti (¾e)	42	25	24¾	24¼	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	171¾	171	171	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 31
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	72½	72	72	Oct 30
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	29	38¼	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
17¼	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	9	17¼	16¾	17¼	Oct 31
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 25
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅞
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	5	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	43	63¼	60⅛	62¾	+1⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	24	10¼	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	6	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¾
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1½	1½	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	17	94¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+ ½
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	38	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
63⅜	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	14	63¼	62½	62½	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	10	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+1⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	112½	112½	112½	Oct 31
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	121½	121½	121½	+1¾
9¾	5½	Am Coltypet(¼e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ½
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	4	10	10	10	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	12	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅜	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Oct 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP&Tpf 1.05k	11	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	28	37¼	36½	36½	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	19	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	5	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
38	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	21¼	21	21	Oct 31
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	16	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	18	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
85½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	15	87½	85½	86½	+1
14⅜	10	Am M & F (.80)	15	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	105	105	105	+4½
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	85	4⅛	4	4	
63	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	16	55	53⅜	54½	+1
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (33⅓k)	13	47⅜	46¾	47½	+1⅛
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&St.(.80e)	35	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	117	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Am Sat R (.80)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 31
52	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	15	44¼	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	
70	31⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¾
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	32	29	28	28	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	73	72¾	73	Oct 31
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	15	166	165¼	165¼	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	11	74	73½	74	+1⅜
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	
5⅜	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	94	10⅜	10	10	
101½	83½	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 31
12	6	Am Woolen	5	9½	9¼	9⅜	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	52⅜	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
8⅜	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	49	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
50	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	50	50	50	
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	158	25¾	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	Oct 31
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Oct 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	32½	32½	32½	Oct 31
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	108	108	108	Oct 29
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Armour Ill p pf	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	4	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	16	33¼	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	18	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 28
86	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	86	86	86	Oct 31
40	29⅜	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35½	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	27	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	5	53¾	51½	51½	—1
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	13	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅜
22⅝	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	-	12½	12½	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	17	17	17	
27⅜	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	29	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	9	⅞	7¼	⅞	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2½e)	1	64½	64½	64½	Oct 31
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 31
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	129	5¼	5	5	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	79	17¾	17¼	17¼	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	36	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	6	9	8⅝	9	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	
12⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	15	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	7	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 1
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	+1½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	72	33⅞	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	3	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Oct 31
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	232	90⅜	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	+1¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	3	25	24¾	25	+ ⅞
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
5⅞	2½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	44	10½	10¼	10¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
28⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	123	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
32¼	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	13	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ¼
9¾	5	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	Oct 29
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	16	19⅜	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (⅜e)	20	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
29¾	14¾	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ½
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	26	12⅝	12	12⅛	
25½	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	42	25⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	29	29	29	+1½
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
4	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	15	4⅛	4	4	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	26	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	7	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Oct 31
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	4	24⅛	24	24	
10⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	13	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	25	5¼	5	5	
7⅛	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	41	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	9	35⅜	35	35	— ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	9	30⅜	30	30	
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	*7	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	17	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	7	5⅛	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5¼	2⅝	Byers (AM) Co	13	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	14	12¼	12	12	— ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 26
1	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	5	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	3⅝	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	3	38¼	37½	37½	Oct 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31½	30½	30½	— ¼
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	59	58⅜	58¾	+ ¼
57½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	31	49	47⅞	48½	+ ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	1	28½	27¼	27¼	— ⅞
12½	5	Celotex Corp	18	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
5½	2½	Cent RR N J	15	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	7	5½	5¾	5¾	Oct 31
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	22	32¾	32¼	32¼	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	20	5¼	5	5	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Oct 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	20	20	20	— ⅜
42¾	30½	Ches & O (2⅜e)	34	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Oct 30
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	9	3½	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	12	13⅜	13½	13½	
39	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	4	39½	39	39¼	+1¼
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 31
⅞	⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	70	84⅝	83¼	83¼	— ⅝
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	8	9	8⅞	9	
4½	2	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Oct 31
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	38	37⅞	37⅞	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	3	33⅝	33½	33¾	+ ¾
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	14	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	8	33¼	33	33	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	4	109½	109	109½	+2
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Oct 30
20	10½	Colgate P (⅝)	17	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Oct 28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	2	31	30	30	
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	11	22⅜	22	22	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	9	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	4	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	117	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	85	84½	85	Oct 31
8½	3½	Colum Pict	8	5½	5¼	5½	Oct 31
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	19⅞	19½	19⅞	Oct 31
58¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	81	81	81	+1
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	6	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pr (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	27	37⅞	37½	37½	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 10
16⅜	8	Comi Solvents	31	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	253	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	13	66	59⅜	66	+1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	45	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	
6¼	2½	Condé Nast	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	8	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 29
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 24
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	23	23½	23⅜	23	+ ⅜
16	7½	Consol Cig (¾e)	9	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	26	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	116	27⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
110½	97½	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	23	9¾	8¾	9	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8½	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	66	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

More Concerns Report Third Quarter Net

American Metal Company and subsidiaries which are 80 per cent or more owned reported net profit for the September quarter of $529,998 after provision for increased Federal income taxes for the nine months ended Sept. 30 but with no deduction for excess profits taxes. This was equal to 35 cents a common share after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements and compared with $563,348, or 38 cents on common, in the September quarter of 1939.

Commercial Credit Company reported for the September quarter net profit of $1,973,351 after charges and income taxes at the new rate, equal to $1 a share on the common stock. This compared with $1,963,771, or $1.01 a share, in the comparable 1939 quarter.

The Ruberoid Company, manufacturer of building supplies, for the September quarter reported net profit of $342,583, equal to 86 cents a share on the capital stock, against $293,871, or 74 cents a share, in the like period last year.

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining Co., reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 preliminary net profit of $420,586, equal to $1 a share on the common stock, compared with $150,423, or 36 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Climax Molybdenum Co. reported net profit for the September quarter of $1,265,299 after all charges and provision for increased federal income taxes and excess profits taxes for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal to 50 cents a common share. This compared with $3,094,540, or $1.23 a share, in the September quarter last year.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Company reported for the three months ended Sept. 30, net profit of $1,967,660, or 98 cents a share, compared with $2,204,623, or $1.10 a share for the like 1939 period. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, net profit was $6,768,314, or $3.38 a share, compared with $6,763,622, or $3.38 a share, for the like 1939 period.

Commonwealth Edison Company and subsidiaries reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income of $21,074,998, equal to $1.68 a share on capital stock outstanding compared with $17,719,470, or $1.73 a share on capital stock then outstanding, for the like 1939 period.

Texas Corp. earned in the first 9 months of the year estimated profit of $33,692,712 after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $3.10 a common share. This compared with $17,500,000, or $1.61 a share, in the comparable 1939 period.

Continental Oil Co. reported third quarter earnings of $911,345, after provision for excess profits taxes, equal to 19 cents a share, compared with $1,528,862, or 33 cents a share, in the comparable 1939 quarter.

American Hide & Leather Co. reported net loss for the September quarter of $139,117 compared with net profit of $117,816, or 9 cents a common share, in the like 1939 period.

General Cable Corp. reported net profit for the September quarter of $467,987, equal after preferred stock provisions to 6 cents a share on the Class "A" stock, compared with $214,415, or $1.43 a preferred share, in the like 1939 period.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. reported net income of $1,152,760 for the September quarter, equal to 9 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,124,645, equal to 25 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $2,048,908, or 23 cents a share in the September quarter last year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 profits were $7,037,625, equal to 84 cents a share on the common stock against $2,692,818 or 42 cents a share in the first nine months of 1939.

Procter & Gamble Co. reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $4,589,992, equal to 69 cents a common share, compared with $6,951,841, or $1.06 a share, in the comparable 1939 period. The report excluded earnings of the company's British and Canadian subsidiaries.

Shell Union Oil Corporation in a report for the September quarter, showed profit of $3,165,248, after Federal taxes, equal to 21 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $4,548,236, or 31 cents a share in the like 1939 quarter. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income was $12,615,166, equal to 86 cents a share on common stock, against $6,710,658, or 41 cents a share for the like period last year.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Nov. 1

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables	$4.03¾	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2323	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2387	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0265x	.0265x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0238
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2325	*
Shanghai—dol	.0606	.0606	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8687	.8687	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2080x	.2080x	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. †Free market, Par'ty changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '46-'44	109.19	109.19	109.19
1 4s '54-'44	113.29	119.29	119.29
11 2½s '53-'49	106.25	106.26	106.25
5 3s '55-'51	111.22	111.20	111.20
1 2s '55-'53	102.9	102.9	102.9
1 2¼s '56-'54	104.3	104.3	104.3
10 2¼s '60-'55	109.3	109.3	109.3
3 2¼s '59-'56	108.3	108.3	108.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	108.3	108.3	108.3

New York City Bond

152 3s '80	99½	98¾	99⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107½	107½	107½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82	82	82
17 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94½	94	94⅜
11 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
65 Alleghany 5s '50 st	56½	56	56½
24 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100⅜	100	100
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	52	51½	52
2 AmIGIClem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103¼
5 Am Int 5½s '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Am T & T 5⅜ '43	105¼	105¼	105¼
30 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
14 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109½	109	109
2 Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
8 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅜	103¼	103½
17 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅜	106	106⅜
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	104½	104⅛	104½
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Atl & Chas AL 5s '44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	111½	111½	111½
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	66½	66½	66½
5 A C Line 1st 5s 52	65¼	65¼	65¼
6 A C Line cl 4s 64	54	54	54
3 Atl Coast Line 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
3 Atl Dan 2d 4s 48	31	30½	30½
24 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	73¼	73	73¼
21 B&O 95 st A	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
1 B&O 95 st A reg	36½	36½	36½
1 B&O 2000	40¾	40¾	40¾
26 B&O 2000 St D	36½	36	36⅜
27 B&O 9½s st F	36½	36¼	36¼
113 B&O cv 60 st	15⅜	15	15
25 B&O 4s 48 reg	73¼	73¼	73⅛
14 B&OPLE&WVa 4s 51st	60¼	59¾	60
7 B&O SW 50 st	47	47	47
2 Mang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	59	59	59
7 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97	97	97
4 Bell TPa 3s 48 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
11 Beth Steel 3½s 52	107⅞	108⅜	108⅛
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Beth Stl 3s 40	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
25 Buf R&P 57 st	43½	43⅜	43½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	43½	43½	43½
3 Cal Edison 5s 47	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Can Sou 5s 62	89½	89½	89½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Can Pac 5s '44	102¼	101⅞	102¼
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	72½	72½	72⅝
10 Can Pac 4s perp	53	52⅝	52⅞
21 Caro C & O 4s '65	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87	87	87
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59	13¾	13½	13¾
5 Cent of Ga cn 5s '45	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
37 Cen Pac 5s '60	44¼	43¾	43¾
59 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70½	69⅝	69⅝
9 Certain-td 1st 5s '48	16½	16½	16½
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	85½	85⅛	85⅛
1 Champion P&F 4½s50	106	106	106
1 C&O 4½s '92	127¼	127¼	127¼
12 C&O 3½s '96D	102	101⅞	102
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	82¾	81⅞	82¾
11 CB&Q 4s '77	72¾	72¼	72¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85	85	85
26 CB&Q 4s III '49	96	95⅞	96
2 CB&Q 2¾s Ill '49	91½	91½	91½
20 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¼	14	14¼
12 Chic Ind W 4s '56	26½	26	26½
10 Chi I&L 5s '66	7	6¾	7
23 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
11 CMSP&P 2½s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
18 CM&SP 4½s '39F	30	30	30
35 CM&SP 4½s '39C	30	29½	29½
30 CM&SP 4½s '39E	30⅜	30	30
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30	29½	29½
12 CM&SP 5½s '89B	29¼	29¼	29⅜
1 Chi&NW ct 4¾s'49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
12 Chi&NW4½s 2037 C	10¼	10⅛	10¼
17 Chi & NW 4s'87	16	16	16
6 Chi&NW 3¼s'87	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7	7	7
29 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 C R I & P 4s'88	14⅜	14	14⅜
2 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Childs Co 5s'43	35	34	34
1 Cin Gas&El 3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 CCC&StL 4½s'77	56¾	56⅞	56⅞
10 CCC&StL cn 4s'93	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	107½	107½	107½
23 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	81½	81½	81½
6 Clev Un Term 5s'73	75¾	75½	75¾
13 Cle Un Term 4½s'77 C	68¼	68	68¼
1 Col P&T 5s'70	80	80	80
21 Col & So 4½s'80	18⅞	18	18
7 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	104¾	104½	104¾
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104½	104¾
3 Coml Macky In '69 ww	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
10 Comml Ed cv 3½s'58	121½	120¾	120¾
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109½	109½	109½
1 Con Edis 3½s'48	105	105	105
7 Con Edis 3½s'58	107	107	107
5 Con Edis 3¼s'65	104	104	104
3 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	75	75	75
9 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	75	75	75
7 Consum Pow 3¼s'70	110½	110½	110½
13 Consum P&W 3¼s'48	105½	105	105½
8 Cuba No Rv 5½s'42	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	20½	20½	20½
2 Cuba RR 6s '46	20	20	20
10 Cuba RR 5s '52	22¼	22¼	22¼
7 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99½	99⅛	99⅛
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53⅜	53½	53⅜
1 D&RG 4s '36	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 D&RGWest 5s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 D&RGW 5s 2nd ad	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Des Plaines V 4½s '47	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Dul Missabe&IT1½s '62	106½	106½	106½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 E TenVaCo cn 5s '56	95¼	95	95¼
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	106	106
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	16¾	16¾
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	17	16¾	17
7 Erie 1st 4s '96	76⅜	76½	76⅝
55 Erie gen lien 4s '96	37¼	36⅞	37

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
16 Erie cv 4s '53A	32½	32⅜	32½
13 Erie cv 4s '53B	32½	32½	32½
13 Erie cv 4s '53	31	31	31
41 Erie&Jer 6s '55	78⅛	18¾	78⅞
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	91	91	91
16 F'stoneT&R3½s '48	104¼	104	104½
15 Fla E Sst 5s '74	8½	8	8
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¾	7½	7¾
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	89¾	89	89½
10 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Gt Nor 5s '73	101⅝	101	101⅝
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94½	93½	94½
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
15 Fla E Sst 5s '74	8½	8	8
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅝	105½	105½
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99¼	99	99¼
14 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	86	85½	86
10 Gulf M & Oh Inc 2015	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	111½	111½	111½
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
39 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44⅜	44	44⅜
6 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	11¼	11	11
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109¾	109⅝	109¾
8 Ill Cen 4s '52	42½	42¼	42¼
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	42¼	42¼
58 Ill Cen 4½s '66	38¾	38½	38¾
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	43¾	43¼	43½
22 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40½	39½	40
1 Ind Ill Iowa 4s '50	68	68	68
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	10½	10½	10½
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	96½	96	96½
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	7½	7½	7½
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	54	54	54
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	69¾	68½	68½
136 Int Paper 6s '55	105	104½	105
2 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
27 Int T&T 4½s'52	22¾	22½	22½
8 Int T&T 5s '55	25	24½	24½
11 K C Sou 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
16 K C South 3s '50	66	66	66
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
3 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Kopers So 4s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Lac Gas 4s 42A	49½	49½	49½
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	53	52	52
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¼	59	59¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	58⅜	58⅜	58½
12 Lac Gas 5s 42	93¾	93¼	93¼
1 Laclede Pwr 3½s 70	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	94	94	94
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	41	41	41
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Leh Val HTerm5s54	46	46	46
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25	25	25
47 Leh Val 4s 2003	21¼	20¾	21¼
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
7 Liggett & M 7s 44	123¼	122¾	122¾
10 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Long Isl rfg2d4s 49	96	96	96
30 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
10 Long Isl unif 4s 49	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¾	102	102¾
22 Louis&Nash 5s 2003	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Louis & N 4s B 60	105⅞	105½	105½
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	86	87
4 Louis & N 4½s A 50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 L&N All N&Cin4s55	106½	106½	106½
1 L&N 3s 80 St L	86	86	86
8 Maine Cen 4s 45	78	78	78
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Marion StShov 6s47st	91	91	91
2 Market St Ry 4s 45 st	71½	71¼	71½
10 Mid Cont Pet 6s'50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Mil Sparta & NW 4s'47	15	15	15
3 MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	6	6	6
10 MSP & SS M gtd 5s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12¾	12½	12½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 M-K-Tex 5s '67	3¾	3¾	3¾
11 M-K-T 4½s '78	11	10½	11
2 M-K-Tex 1st2s8 '90	22½	22¾	22½
1 M-K-T 4½s '62 B	10½	10½	10½
77 Mo Pac c♥ 5½s8 '49	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16⅝	16¾	16¾
21 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16⅝	16¾	16¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78G	16	16	16
3 Mo Pac 5s 80H	16⅝	16¾	16¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '81	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
12 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅜	1½	1⅜
6 Mont Pow 3¾♥'66	104⅜	104½	104½
3 Mor & Essex 3½s '55	37¼	37¼	37½
1 Mount St Tun 4½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	106¾	106½	106½
1 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	106	106	106
1 N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	107	107	107
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '55B	105¼	104½	104½
11 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	61	60¾	61
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	67	65¾	67
3 NO Tex & M 4½s '54	35	35	35
10 NO Tex & Mex 5s '56	35	35	35
5 NY&Q'nsE&P 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 NYC rfg 4s 2013	64¾	64¼	64¾
59 NYC 4½s 2013 A	64¾	64¼	64¾
3 NYC cn 4s '98	64½	64¼	64¼
3 NYC 3¾s '46	90½	90	90½
21 NYC cy 3¾s '52	65¾	63½	63½
7 NYC & HR 4s '42	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 NYC La Sh 3½s8 '98	65	65	65
1 NYC Mi Cen23½s '98	59	59	59
8 NY Ch & StL 6s '41	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 NY Ch & StL 5½s8 '74A	70¾	70¾	70¾
88 NY Ch & StL 4½s8 '78	60¼	59½	60
5 NY Ch & StL 4s '46	88¼	88	88¼
4 NY Dock cv 5s '47	59	59	59
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 NY G El H&P 4½ '49	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	61	60½	61
15 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	18	18	18
3 NY NH & H clt 6s '40	30	30	30
22 NY NH & H 4½s8 67	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 NY NH & H 4s '56	15½	15½	15½
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
10 NY Te 3¼s '67	111	111	111
6 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Norf&W 4s 96	125⅝	125⅜	125⅝
9 NorAmCo 4s 59	106¼	105⅝	106¼
35 NorPac 6s 2047	64¾	64	64¼
2 NorPac 5s 2047C	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝
2 NorPac4½s 2047	52¼	52½	52½
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	74	73½	73½
2 NorPac 4s 97 reg	71	71	71
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
1 NorPac 3s 2047 reg	40½	40½	40½
1 NorStaPow3½s 67	110	110	110
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110	109¾	109⅝
5 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	111¾	111¼	111¾
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	83½	83¼	83¼
11 PacGas&El 3½s 68	110¾	110¼	110¼
2 PacGas&El 4s 64	112⅜	112	112
2 PacT&T 3¼s 66B	110	110	110
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	111½	111½	111½
1 PenCe & F 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pen Gl Sand 3¾s'60	104¼	104½	104½
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	104	104	104

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
39 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞
72 Pen RR 4½s '65	104¼	106	106
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93¼	93½
30 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101½	101¼	101½
15 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101¾	101¼	101¾
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94½	94	94½
8 Pen RR 3½s '52	89⅝	89	89⅝
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	114	114	114
8 Pere Marq 5s '56	73½	72	73½
9 Pere Marq 4½s '56	80	80	80
13 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	104½	108¼	108¼
14 Phila Co 5s '67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1 Pitts Pet 3s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 PCC & StL 5s '70A	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s '77	103½	103¼	103½
2 Pitt Coke & Ih 4½s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 P T C I & 5s '42	127	127	127
25 Texas&PacMSm5½s*50	90	90	90
9 R Tex Corp 3s '65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
26 Tex Corp 3s '59	106½	106⅜	106⅜
14 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107	107	107
1 Tex & P 5s '80 A	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67½	67¼	67½
9 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18¾	18¼	18¼
5 Third Ave 4s '60	57	57	57
5 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	93	93	93
1 Tol Edison 3½s 62	108	107¾	108
2 Union Oil Cal 4s '42	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	113	113
3 Un Pac 3½s '80	104	104	104
3 Un Pac 3¼s '70	98½	98½	98½
1 Ut Pow&Lt 4½s '70	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	72	72	72
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	88	87¾	87¾
5 U S Steel 5s '51 ctf	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Utah P&L 5s '44	104¼	104	104
9 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	110¾	110⅝	110¾
1 Va Ir C&C 5s '49	48	48	48
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43	44¾	45
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	45	44¾	45
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	47	47	47
6 Wabash 4s '54	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Wabash 4½s '79 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Wash Water Pr 4s	42¾	42¾	42¾
19 Wabash DesM 4s '39	12½	12½	12½
6 Wab Det&Chi 5s '41	47	45	47
6 Warner Bros 6s '48	86	86	86
2 West Pen P 5s '61 E	114½	114½	114½
10 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 West Shore 4s 2316	52	52	52
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	126¾	126¾	126¾
8 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	95¾	95¾	95¾
26 Westn Md 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
10 Western Un 5s '60	76	75¼	75¾
10 Western Un 4½s '50	71¼	71	71
3 Weirton St 4½s'66 A

Commerce and Finance

American Exports in September Somewhat Less Than in August

Business and Industry

Tool Leader Warns of Big Tooling Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Cautioning the nation not to underestimate the magnitude of the task of tooling the country's industries for defense production, Charles J. Stilwell, President of the Warner & Swasey Co. and former president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, in an article in the latest issue of The Iron Age, states that maximum defense production cannot be started before 1941, will cost billions of dollars more than the government has so far appropriated, and probably cannot be attained except through reduction in output of normal peacetime products.

"It is high time," writes Mr. Stilwell, "that the people of the United States awoke to a realization of the size and duration of a national defense program sufficient to guarantee the protection of the United States and the American continent."

Foundation of Problem

The foundation stone of the whole defense problem, The Iron Age article declares, is "what should we build today?" No mistakes can be made, the article says, for upon today's designs and specifications (of tanks, planes and guns) will be based the mass production of months, or even years, to come. Once production is started, you can't change specifications without wrecking production. Materials and equipment planned for one set of specifications can't be switched overnight to meet a new set.

"We must give up the idea," Mr. Stilwell continues, "of expecting defense production of any great volume today. We are in this thing for a long pull—and what counts is not the output today, but the planning and preparation which will make for the greatest possible output tomorrow. It seems to me that it is very doubtful that the United States can build maximum defense production and at the same time continue its present volume of normal peacetime products. No other country, faced with rearmament on a modern scale, has been able to do so."

Inexcusable delay in the defense program can, however, be blamed on Washington, according to Mr. Stilwell. "While billions were appropriated," he writes, "plans and programs were held up pending definition and clarification of the basis upon which those billions could be put to work. Months were spent in trying to arrive at some conclusions as to how much profit industry should be allowed, and haggling over the question of amortization.

"Businesses were expected to take enormous contracts on which terms could not be written because nobody knew yet what the terms were going to be. It was not until October, 1940—a whole year after the war had broken out in Europe—that a bill was finally passed giving a concrete definition of amortized terms and profits taxes, thereby enabling industries engaged in national defense production to proceed on a basis of facts instead of guesses."

Steps Outlined

The steps which a plant must take in making defense products are exactly the same as if they were venturing into maximum production of a new peacetime product, Mr. Stilwell writes. These steps, he says, are:

1. Complete the drawing and design of the product to be made.
2. Make a sample of this product and test it out to see whether it works satisfactorily.
3. If it "proves out," then "tool up" the plant for volume production of the product. This means selecting, buying and installing the necessary machine tools, gauges, cutting tools, and other equipment.
4. Establish sources of materials and assemble and train sufficient men for continuous production.
5. Then start and continue operations on a volume basis in accordance with definite, predetermined specifications, working three shifts in order to achieve the maximum production from equipment and facilities.

"That is the only plan," Mr. Stilwell writes, "under which the defense job in the United States can be done."

Canadian Power Output In September Tops 1939

OTTAWA (CP)—Output of Canadian central electric stations in September totaled 2,399,678,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,500,179,000 the previous month and 2,380,652,000 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

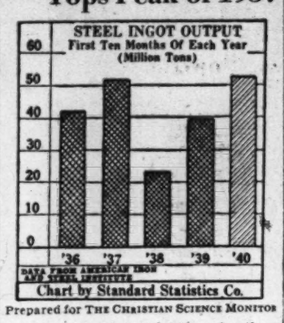
Index number was 248.00 compared with 262.92 and 246.03, the report said.

Deliveries to electric boilers dropped to 279,003,000 kilowatt hours from 366,951,000 the previous month and exports of surplus hours to the United States declined to 70,380,000 kilowatt hours from 71,517,000 the previous month.

Total exports to the United States declined to 186,983,000 kilowatt hours compared with 192,235,000 in August but were 17 per cent higher than in September, 1939.

Consumption of firm power (total output less exports and deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers) was 1,933,682,000 kilowatt hours as against 1,940,996,000 in August and 1,668,186,000 in September last year.

Steel Production Tops Peak of 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steel ingot production in the first 10 months of the year slightly exceeded the large output during the corresponding period of 1937. The yearly totals will show an even more favorable comparison.

SEC Adopts Rule For the Custody Of Trust Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)— The Securities Commission has tentatively adopted a rule covering conditions under which a management company may place in its portfolio securities in the custody of a company which is a member of a national securities exchange.

The rule provides that an exchange member firm may not act as custodian in such instances except under written contract, the securities must be earmarked and segregated, they may not be pledged except for the account of the investment company, and the exchange member may have no lien on them.

Securities thus placed in custody will be subject to verification by an indepeudent public accountant and by the SEC.

The commission said that the rule had been promulgated to cover such cases as might arise pending a thorough study of the problem and adoption of final regulations.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $65,687,348 In Week of Oct. 23

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports declined to $65,687,348 in the week ended Oct. 23 despite continued heavy shipments from the British Empire.

The Commerce Department, supplying the figures, said shipments in the preceding week had totaled $88,719,800.

British shipments last week included $52,076,379 from Canada, and $2,056,887 from South Africa. Other shipments included $7,675,171 from Portugal and $2,834,160 from Japan.

Foreign gold deposited in the Federal Reserve banks under earmark increased $18,413,687 in the week to $1,754,208,483.

Silver imports, aggregating $1,219,395, were slightly larger than usual. They included $577,128 from Mexico, $231,974 from Chile, $228,927 from Peru, and $35,860 from Canada.

Silver exports amounted to $24,848, but no gold was reported shipped out of the country in the week.

FTC Issues Rules For Hosiery Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has promulgated proposed trade practice rules for the hosiery industry.

They call for the proper marking and identification of fiber content of all hosiery made in the United States or imported for sale here, and for the prevention of various forms of unfair trade practices. The proceedings were instituted on application of members of the industry. The commission said opportunity for argument would be afforded on Nov. 19.

Under the rules it would be an unfair trade practice to use the terms "all silk," "pure dye silk," or the unqualified word "silk," if the fiber content were not exclusively silk or if it contained any metallic weighting whatever, or contained any loading or adulterating materials.

$262,000,000 Radio Corp. Suit Dismissed in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag dismissed under the six-year statute of limitations the eight major causes in a $262,000,000 suit brought by several minority stockholders against the Radio Corp of America.

The plaintiffs, in an action started in 1938, charged that this sum had been lost to Radio Corp. stockholders as a result of an alleged conspiracy between Radio Corp. directors, the General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Among the actions dismissed by Justice Shientag was one charging that it cost Radio Corp. stockholders a $170,000,000 loss when the corporation paid $220,000,000 of its capital stock for radio patents held by General Electric and Westinghouse, exclusive rights to which subsequently were canceled, permitting the latter companies still to use the patent rights.

Loans on 1940 Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that loans aggregating $54,582,000 had been made on 1,126,570 bales of 1940 crop cotton through October 28.

Bethlehem's Backlog Now Above Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The defense program's powerful effect on the steel industry had been sharply revealed today with the announcement by Eugene Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, that on Sept. 30 the corporation had a backlog of orders reaching the unprecedented total of $1,123,081,930 and that employment in the third quarter of 1940 reached a record high of 123,343 workers.

The Sept. 30 total was virtually four times the sum of orders reported on June 30, Mr. Grace said. Since the earlier figure included almost no defense orders and since orders for regular commercial products on Sept. 30 tallied almost exactly with those of the preceding quarter, the vast increase in business reflects Bethlehem Steel's share in the two-ocean navy program and other defense works, he added.

Whereas three months ago Bethlehem employees numbered 112,316, and 95,571 in the third quarter of 1939, this year's third quarter total exceeds all previous marks, Mr. Grace stressed. However, the corporation expects no labor supply problem in any category or trade, he added, revealing that the company is engaged in a training program which will provide the large number of additional men needed in its shipbuilding and other activities.

Pay Rolls at Record High

Pay rolls in the quarter ending Sept. 30 stood at a record high of $54,984,000, as compared with $48,731,000 in the previous quarter and $39,453,000 a year earlier. The average hourly rate of pay also set a new mark at 93.2 cents as against 93.1 cents three months ago and 91.4 a year ago. The present work week averaged 36.6 hours.

Production was at a record high in October, with an output of 1,014,000 net tons and was at 103 per cent of theoretical capacity, Mr. Grace said, or 40,000 tons over the previous high mark in August and 30 per cent over the best production of 1929. Steel output itself averaged 99.9 per cent of capacity in October.

Regarding the ability of the American steel industry to meet present and future demands, Mr. Grace said that total annual capacity was about 82,000,000 tons at present, of which the requirements of national defense and aid to Britain should take not more than 25 per cent. While some pyramiding of orders has occurred in the industry, he added, this may be on the road to solution if Government and industry can get together on priorities.

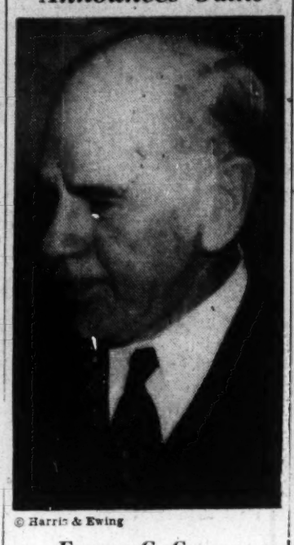
$40,000,000 for Expansion

"Let's not add to the problem we'll all have to solve when this emergency job is over by creating an excess capacity for producing a staple commodity," he urged. "Inflation in production of commodities is a full brother to inflation in currency."

Bethlehem Steel has spent $19,000,000 of its own money and earmarked an additional $21,000,000 for defense programs plant expansion in the next six months, he added. Further, the Federal Government has apropriated $53,000,000 for additions to Bethlehem facilities, which can later be acquired by the company under the contract terms.

Mr. Grace declared himself satisfied with present general level of steel prices and said he saw no necessity for increases for next year, unless labor or raw material costs rose. Taxes apropriated out of earnings for the first nine months of 1940 were $24,500,000, as against $12,900,000 in the 1939 period. The directors ordered a common dividend of $1.50 a share, payable on Dec. 2, bringing 1940 disbursements to $5 a share, as against $1.50 paid in 1939.

Announces Gains



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Eugene G. Grace
President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

British Cut Cotton Quota for Private Shipments Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The British Cotton Controller cut the November quota for private shipments to 7,500 bales, only half the October quota and one-quarter the quotas for several preceding months, cables to the trade disclosed.

The amount was so small, cotton dealers said, it was likely the British planned to step up shipments and withdrawals of barter cotton.

Last year the United States agreed to exchange approximately 690,000 bales of cotton for around 35,000 tons of rubber. It was estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange roughly 225,000 bales were shipped under the agreement through Aug. 1, this year. Since tne, according to private estimates, barter shipments amounted to about 125,000 bales, or a total of 350,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton trade seemed to be in the dark regard the government plans to supply the market with cotton. Prices, it was said, might rise to the maximum allowed under government regulations in view of the uncertainty.

Chief reason for cutting down private shipments of cotton to the United Kingdom, observers said, was the British desire to conserve foreign exchange.

Investment Adviser Ruling for Brokers On Over-the-Counter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chester T. Lane, general counsel of the Securities Commission, said that over-the-counter brokers who charge an extra fee on transactions involving correspondent brokers are not necessarily "investment advisers."

Under a recent law, if classified as investment advisers, the brokers would have to register for supervision with the SEC.

Mr. Lane, in a letter to the National Association of Securities Dealers, explained that certain brokers accept security buying or selling orders which can only be executed by transmitting the orders to other brokers who are members of the exchanges upon which the securities are listed.

In these cases, he said, it is customary to charge an extra fee in addition to the normal brokerage charge, but charging of this fee does not necessarily make the broker subject to regulation as an "investment adviser."

Consumer Tax Bill for This Year Is Estimated at $9,750,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—In the prices of the things American consumers buy during 1940 they will pay $9,750,000,000 in taxes, or not quite two-thirds of the nation's total $15,000,000,000 tax bill; the consummers' tax contribution this year figures 19.3 cents per dollar spent, compared to 19 cents in 1938, according to a new study of taxes contained in retail prices, made by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

The study estimates federal, state and local tax collections for the calendar year of 1940 at a total of $15,150,000,000. Of this sum, items totaling $5,382,000,000 are directly paid and should have little effect on retail prices, the study states, specifying under this group income taxes, estate and inheritance taxes, employees' social security contributions, taxes on owner-occupied residences, etc.

Consumer Pays

The remaining $9,768,000,000, the study finds, consists of taxes which are part of the cost of doing business, and so would necessarily be included in selling prices, like any other costs, and therefore must ultimately be paid by the consumer.

Total sales of goods and services, in which taxes and all other business costs must be contained, will reach an estimated $50,500,000,000 for 1940; thus the $9,768,000,000 tax load amounts to 19.3 cents per dollar paid out by the consumer, the study states.

Not included in the above "invisible" tax load are general sales taxes which will total an estimated $560,000,000 in 1940.

Also not included because visible and direct, is the item of $1,040,000,000 estimated total of real estate taxes which will be paid on owner-occupied homes in 1940.

Heavy Tax Load

These two substantial items add another $1,500,000,000 to the consumer's share of the national tax load, running up a grand total of $11,250,000,000 combined visible and invisible taxes, or well over two-thirds of the 1940 national tax collections, the study states.

Social security deductions from workers' salaries are not included as a consumer tax burden, on the basis of the Government's promise to return social security tax collections to the worker or his family at a future date, the report states.

Proportion of tax load in prices paid by consumers varies greatly in different classes of goods, the study states, with the retail food dollar carrying a little over seven cents in taxes, while the rent dollar contains all the way from 15 cents to over 30 cents, depending on locality.

Johannes de Kok

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Johannes de Kok, Director General of the Royal Dutch Oil Company and successor in that position to the late Sir Henri Wilhelm August Deterding, has passed on.

England Takes Two Thirds Of U. S. Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce Department figures showed the British Empire took nearly two-thirds of the $295,000,000 worth of United States merchandise exports in September.

However, a Department statement said, a drop in exports from $350,000,000 in August to $295,000,000 in September was due to smaller shipments to nearly every important customer on the globe except Egypt, South Africa, Venezuela, Mexico, the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, and New Zealand.

The drop from August was attributed to varying factors. In the instance of the United Kingdom the Department said the drop merely reflected the absence in September figures of large shipments of second-hand war materials, such as airplanes and destroyers, which inflated the August figures.

Comparisons of September foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow. Figures in thousands of dollars (000 omitted):

	1939	1940
Exports total	288,956	295,245
Europe	120,825	113,523
North America	82,378	90,299
South America	25,401	28,923
Asia	43,970	41,772
Oceania	7,422	6,632
Africa	8,959	14,094
Exports by principal countries:		
Belgium	5,435	
Canada	52,058	63,252
China	2,636	3,849
France	11,926	72
Germany	747	
Italy	4,834	90
Japan	20,072	17,778
Mexico	5,782	7,697
Netherlands	9,906	
Philippine Islands	7,992	4,814
U. S. S. R.	1,785	4,571
United Kingdom	60,212	103,361
Imports total	181,536	194,928
Europe	41,532	15,762
North America	53,790	55,294
South America	21,377	25,075
Asia	59,159	82,649
Oceania	2,327	3,571
Africa	3,342	12,581
Imports by principal countries:		
Belgium	4,323	374
Canada	33,037	39,197
China	4,661	5,401
France	3,851	267
Germany	2,739	231
Italy	2,401	116
Japan	19,520	11,124
Mexico	3,460	3,876
Netherlands	4,650	67
Philippine Islands	6,990	5,513
U. S. S. R.	2,520	124
United Kingdom	10,853	9,263

Bank of England Lightens Holdings Of Gov't Securities

LONDON (AP)—The Bank of England continued to lighten its holdings of Government securities this week, disposing of £7,315,000 (approximately $29,500,000) in the period ended Oct. 30, the bank's weekly statement disclosed. At the same time, "other securities" increased substantially and reserves were boosted £1,676,000.

The bank added £18,000 in bullion during the week, the second moderate increase in succession after heavy declines in that item for four weeks beginning the middle of September.

Private deposits rose £2,034,000 during the week ended Oct. 30, but this was more than offset by a decline of £5,435,000 in public deposits. Circulation dropped £1,658,000 to the lowest level in several months.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 591,571, decrease 1,658; bullion 723, increase 18; reserves 39,152, increase 1,676; public deposits 18,250, decrease 5,435; private deposits 159,515, increase 2,034; Government securities 130,038, decrease 7,315; other securities 36,276, increase 2,257. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 22.0 per cent compared with 20.6 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Most Banks in New York Not to Change Hours to Eliminate Overtime Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The larger proportion of the banks in New York State are not further altering their banking hours in order to eliminate the problem of overtime under the 40-hour provision of the Wage and Hour Law, according to a recently completed survey made by the New York State Bankers Association through the officers of the County Banker and Clearing House Associations.

The 62 county banker, regional clearing house, and city house associations, reported that the major methods being used by their members to eliminate the overtime problem were:

Employment of additional help.

Experimentation with new methods and machinery, which would speed up the operations within the overloaded departments.

Staggering the hours of various departments.

Alteration of banking hours, closing or opening either one-half or one hour earlier or later, and closings of a half day during the week, usually Wednesday in western New York State.

A number of individual methods employed by bankers in various sections of the State were brought to light by the survey. Among them were:

Extending the lunch-hour period of employees from one to two hours.

One bank has employed additional help, which will aid in the immediate solution of the overtime problem and also in the event that some of their men employees are drafted.

Several banks are staggering the preparation and mailing of statements in order to relieve the peak load burden on the bookkeeping department.

A number of banks which had formerly remained open one night during the week or month to accommodate pay rolls have been forced to abandon this service.

In several of the small communities throughout the State, banks are closing one hour at noon, usually from 12 to 1, in order to meet this problem.

In general the majority of the banks throughout the State feel that they will be forced to pay overtime at various periods during the month, in order to render efficient and effective service to their customers.

Bank Clearings Drop Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Reversing a five weeks' trend, bank clearings of 23 leading cities in the week ended Oct. 30 dropped below the comparable 1939 period, due to a sharp decline at New York, Dun & Bradstreet said.

The latest total of $5,644,258,000 was 4.2 per cent under $5,893,388,000 a year ago and $258,246,000 less than the preceding week.

Turnover at New York contracted to $3,223,325,000, or 10.4 per cent under $3,597,125,000 in the similar period last year. In outside cities, however, check business rose to $2,420,933,000, up 5.4 per cent from $2,296,263,000 last year.

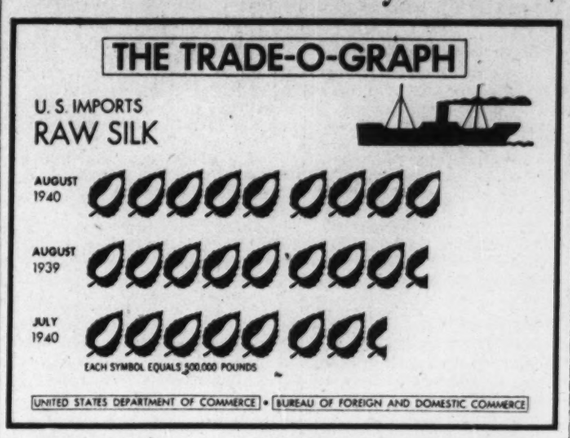
Outstanding percentage increases from a year ago included New Orleans 28.6, Portland, Ore., 20.7; Detroit 19.6, Baltimore 17.1, Atlanta 16.5, Louisville 15.2, Omaha and Dallas 15.1.

Chicago clearances of $319,200,000 represented a gain of 1.7 per cent from $313,800,000 in the corresponding 1939 week.

Exchange Seat off $3,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $40,000. The previous transaction was at $43,000, on October 28.

U. S. Imports of Raw Silk Increase Moderately Over '39



August imports of raw silk into the United States amounted to 4,470,139 pounds as compared with 4,295,710 pounds in August, 1939, and 3,758,268 pounds in July, 1940, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

S. A. Looks to U. S. for Capital To Promote Her Manufactures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — For the second time within a decade South American countries are engaged in national manufacturing promotion Success or failure will be determined largely by the capital assistance received from the United States to increase production and communications and by the course of the European war.

The first attempt occurred in the early throes of the world economic depression. It was attended by good auguries—including the prospect of a Latin tariff union—but was gradually abandoned when a few of the countries struck lucky export patches and Germany bamboozled the remainder with its barter transactions.

Conditions Change

Only small scale domestic manufacturing occurred during the 1914-18 war. It was neither necessary nor feasible. South American countries, without distinction, were assured of good prices for all prime products that could be shipped to Allied controlled Europe. It mattered little whether Europe paid in manufactures. The then existing exchange structure insured redress from the United States.

Today the position has changed fundamentally from that of 1914 and, in one important respect, from that of 1934. National industries have sprouted in these countries, absorbing part of the prime materials formerly exported at any price. European markets have dwindled beyond conception and there are new and inexorable exchange demands.

These are comparisons with the first war period. The big change since 1934 is mental rather than physical, though it is greater and more significant than anything heretofore recorded. It has international political implications.

German barter trade was welcomed first as a salvation from depression. When military aggression began and it became clear that German economy was based permanently on exchange of manufactures for food and raw materials, South Americans sat up and took notice. Dependent on Europe as they remain, these barter concepts automatically placed them in a colonial category with the wildest part of Africa. A German triumph, would make them hewers of wood and drawers of water as effectively as any conquered nation in Europe.

German-style barter then, has become anathema to South Americans, who also reproach some Anglo-American economists for considering this continent's problem as purely one of similar exchange with a balance struck in debt and divided payments. The Latin patriot sees himself with a colonial complex and is determined to be rid of it.

There is a vast difference, however, between South American expectations from a Nazi-ruled world and one subject to democratic regulation under Anglo-American guidance. Even in this passing stress, the United State government has found time and money to demonstrate its sympathy with the legitimate ambition of economic independence. Loans have been granted through the Import-Export Bank of Washington expressly to increase southern manufacturing production.

British Also Active

Britain, too, has never withheld practical encouragement of South American mechanical industry. Although mainly a buyer of food and raw materials, it has financed and equipped national factories when it was obvious these would compete with its own. As a democratic and tolerant power, it has always been ready to listen to and assist smaller and younger countries.

Both countries, the United States and Great Britain, have also promised saner economic policies after the present war. They have assured nations of effective co-operation in the disposal and price-fixing of commodities which will bring a stable structure throughout the whole democratic world. The British economic mission to South America, headed by Lord Willingdon, will convey assurances on this point.

Latins have shown their preference for the prospect opened up by this triangular co-operation of the United States, the British commonwealth and Latin America. For them it means independent economic development, limited by their own enterprise and not by any lack of friendly financial assistance, and the removal of the colonial complex by co-operative marketing.

The alternative would be restriction of industrial development and concentration on growing and mining those products required by a Nazi-directed Europe in exchange for a restricted range of manufactures—a manipulated exchange producing the colonial standards which South America dreads.

Atlas Awarded TNT Plant Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded a $6,390,000 contract to the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., for the operation of a TNT explosives plant at Weldon Springs, Mo. The plant has not yet been built.

A $12,671,030 contract for aircraft armament was given the Bendix Products Division, Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend, Ind., other contracts included:

RCA Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C., radio receivers, $2,388,354.

Bendix Radio Corp., Baltimore, Md., radio compasses, $1,834,436 and frequency meter sets, $878,631.

ABA Denied Wage-Hour Exemption in Small Towns

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Division announced that it had denied an application by the American Bankers Association for exemption from wage-hour standards of workers in small communities who carry out administrative duties but are paid less than $200 a month.

A definition by the division, which became effective on Oct. 24, required that an exempted "administrative" employee must receive at least $200 a month. Administrator Philip Fleming said the A. B. A. had proposed that figure be reduced on a differential basis according to population.

Record Cotton Carry-Over Is Seen by July 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, estimating world cotton supplies at 50,000,000 bales and United States supplies at half that amount, predicted a record carry-over on next July 1. It added, however, that increased domestic demand and the Government loan program were cushioning the effect of loss of foreign markets on prices.

The supply figures were virtually the same as those for the last three years, the Bureau said, but the world effective demand for cotton appeared likely to be much less this season than last.

World Demand Outlook

"If the British blockade continues in effect," the Bureau said, "world demand probably will be the weakest for several years. Practically all of continental Europe excluding Russia, where in the five years ended July, 1939, consumption of imported cottons averaged roughly 5,000,000 bales, including 2,500,000 bales of American, is cut off from exporting countries by the British blockade. Furthermore, consumption prospects in Japan, China, and Great Britain are less favorable this season than last."

World consumption, it was said, might be reduced to the lowest level since the early 1930's.

In addition to the inaccessibility of most European markets and unfavorable consumption prospects in most other important importing countries, the Bureau said, the unusually high relative price of United States cotton in world markets was a factor in demand abroad. Sales of United States cotton, the Bureau continued, had virtually ceased in recent weeks in Canada, Japan, and Spain, where the Brazilian product could be obtained 10 to 25 per cent cheaper.

Under the stimulus of large Government purchases of cotton textiles and the prospective high level of industrial production, employment and pay rolls, the Bureau said, United States cotton consumption seemed likely to rise to 8,500,000 or 8,750,000 bales as against 7,750,000 bales last year.

Under the Government loan program, it was noted, most of the domestic stocks of old crop cotton were being withheld from trade channels and a large part of the new crop was eligible for loans at rates about one fifth to one third of a cent per pound higher than the 1939 rates.

Prices Supported

"As a result," the Bureau said, "domestic prices of spot cotton are being suported at about the 1940 loan rates, despite weak world demand conditions. Domestic prices, which averaged a little higher in early October than a year earlier, were only slightly higher than the average for 1937-38 and 1938-39 when, except for 1931 and 1932, prices were the lowest since the beginning of the World War in 1914.

"If prices continue about as in early October, the considerably larger 1940 production will give cotton producers an 8 to 10 per cent larger return from cotton this year than last. Such returns, however, would be about one half of the average for the decade of the 1920's."

The Bureau said that most of the American cotton to be carried over probably would be in this country and most of it would be owned or held as collateral by the Government.

Steel Employment Continues Upturn

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel industry employment rose to an average of 565,000 workers in September in the fifth consecutive monthly gain, the American Iron & Steel Institute said. This compared with 560,000 in August and 502,000 a year ago.

Pay rolls declined to $82,068,000 from $83,837,000 in August because of the Labor Day curtailment and the shorter month. In September 1939 pay rolls totaled $69,735,000.

The number of hours worked per week by wage earners dipped to an average of 36.5 from 36.7 in August but were above the 35 in September last year.

Average pay per hour for wage earners was 85.4 cents, against 85.1 in August and 84.7 a year ago.

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Text of Wendell Willkie's Speech in Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 1 (AP)—The prepared text of Wendell L. Willkie's address in Camden last night:

I am delighted to be here in Camden tonight, in the closing days of this great campaign—this crusade to keep America free.

This is one of the great industrial regions of America, a symbol of America's past and a guidepost to America's future.

I want to talk to you tonight about faith—faith in America. I want to talk to you about the faith that will bind us all together in the days to come; the faith that binds you people of New Jersey with the people of California and Oregon and Washington; the faith that will enable us to meet the difficult days that lie ahead.

We have had enough of cynicism, people of America.

We are sick of the kind of politics that refuses to recognize our craving for clean, hard, open debate; the kind of politics that seeks to win a third term by hiding behind the bushes of two terms.

People's White House

Yes, we are sick of the kind of one-man government that calls an Ambassador of the United States "my Ambassador."

It used to be "my friends." Now it is "my Ambassador." Pretty soon it may be "my Generals." Then it will be "my people." But there is one thing that will be perfectly clear after Nov. 5. It isn't his White House.

It's the people's White House.

And, if Mr. Kennedy is the Ambassador of the third-term candidate, who is our Ambassador to Great Britain, that's what I want to know.

We, the people, want an Ambassador in Great Britain—and who is on the job.

And, incidentally, if we had one, he would not be over here on order, to help out with a dying political campaign. He would be at his post in this critical hour, doing everything he possibly could to keep us advised of conditions in Great Britain.

We are sick of the type of government that treats our Constitution like a scrap of paper.

Our Supreme Court is regarded as an obstruction. Our unwritten law against granting a third term to any President is not even mentioned by the third-term candidate. He doesn't even attempt to justify his violation of it.

How can we have faith in this kind of government? How can we have faith in America if our elected representatives have such a low opinion of our traditions and basic laws?

Believe me, the task ahead of us is hard. Never have Americans been faced with so much to do, so quickly. Never before has it been so necessary for us to be worthy of ourselves and of our great republic. This is a crusade that we are on. It is a crusade that will not end on election day.

It will begin—it will really begin—on election day.

People of America, we are faced with a great issue. It is the ultimate issue of this campaign.

Democracy at Stake

There has been, as you know, a terrible reaction sweeping across the peoples of the earth. This is a reaction, a counter-revolution, against what we know as the democratic way of life.

The essential principle of that counter-revolution is the domination by the government of all the important activities of men. It is the domination, or even the ownership of their enterprises and of their farms. It is the domination of their households, of their education, of their learning, of their arts, of their sciences and of their worship of Almighty God.

That system—that reactionary system—has exercised a powerful influence in our modern world. It is hammering at the gates of the little island of England. It is reaching across the Atlantic to trouble the peace of this hemisphere. It has reached around the other side of the world to make an alliance with Japan.

Now, what is the meaning of this reaction? For centuries men struggled against the state. For centuries they struggled against the domination of kings and tyrants.

Two hundred years ago the men of the Western World began to break free. They began to overturn the thrones of Europe, and to assert the proposition that all men are created free and equal. Through their struggles they came to possess certain rights, rights which no one, not even the State, could take away.

This was the achievement of our forefathers in the American Revolution of 1776. And, therefore, one after another, the peoples of the Western World heard the call to freedom, and became free.

Why have men suddenly given up those rights and that freedom? Why have free men throughout the world surrendered?

We are living in the machine age—the industrial age. In the days of Jefferson the working of democracy was relatively simple. But in our day vast new problems have been introduced.

In misery and fear and hopelessness, and because they believed that democracy and machines could not exist together, the peoples of Europe have turned to their governments. They have said in effect: "Ye cannot master the machines. They cause us misery and unemployment and despair. So we want you, the State, to take them over. We want you to control them and to control us. If this means that we must give you back the freedom that we fought so hard to win, then take it, take it. Freedom does us no good because we cannot control the machines."

Must Master Machines

Now, we in America are part of the machine age. We have been the leaders in building it.

We, too, are faced with this problem of controlling the machines. We have nine million unemployed, and for more than ten years our industrial system has failed to grow. We cannot go on like that. We must become the masters—not the slaves—of the machines.

And how shall we do that? Shall we, too, like the bewildered people of Europe, turn to the State? Shall we, too, say: "Take it, take it. Take control of it, take control of us. Anything, so long as you put us back to work."

People of America, this is the challenge that I put to you.

Often before this we have shown the way to liberty. Our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, our Federal system which Abraham Lincoln fought to preserve—those were all solutions that we found to establish liberty upon the earth. Those were the lessons that we taught to other men.

We are faced today with the problem of finding another solution. We are faced with the problem of finding out how to preserve the democratic system in an industrial age.

The people of Britain are fighting with their lives against the aggressor. That is the duty to which they are called. And we must help them. We must help them with more and more of the materials that they need.

Answer Lies Within

But ours is a different duty than the duty to which the people of Britain are called. Ours is to find, within ourselves, the solution to this problem that has wrecked the democratic world.

Ours is the duty to re-establish liberty on earth; to re-establish it in this industrial world; to work out among ourselves the new principles and the new methods that will be required to preserve it.

That is the challenge, people of America. That is the challenge that I put to you.

Now, for the past eight years we have not met that challenge. We have not even tried to meet it. The New Deal has tried to patch things up the way France did. It has asked for more and more power and we have given it that power.

Please understand me. I don't know what the motives of the third-term candidate are. He says he wants to preserve democracy. Let us grant him that. Let us grant that he is acting with the best intentions in the world.

Yet, the drift in America cannot be mistaken. The problems of our industrial society have been forcing us further and further toward government domination.

We are following a pattern which would look familiar to many of the peoples of Europe.

We have spent sixty billion dollars in less than eight years. We have doubled the national debt. Our total tax bill is higher than in any year in our history.

The pattern shows itself in our politics also. A new party has grown up within the Democratic Party; a party of concentrated power, relying for millions of its votes upon the controlled and manipulated city machines that feed on the Federal Government. This party, this New Deal party, has declared sixty-seven emergencies in the last eight years. For almost every emergency it has appropriated more money and seized more power. It still retains all its emergency powers.

People Must Judge

And the head of that New Deal party comes before you people today and asks for one more extension of power, a vast and unprecedented extension. He asks you to abrogate that tradition which has always assured the American people that no man could gain ultimate power over them—the tradition of the third term.

I will leave it to you people whether this is a falsification. I will leave it to any student of our times, whether the pattern I have described is, or is not, the pattern of the decline of democracy. It is all written out. It is all on the record.

In judging the record you must take into account not alone the candidate, but the men whom the candidate has appointed, the thousands and thousands of members of this Administration in responsible positions. You must take into account what they believe in.

They are the secret ballot behind the ballot that the third-term candidate offers to the country.

For instance, there is an assistant director of the Consumers Counsel Division in the Department of the Interior. He has been connected with the Congress of American Revolutionary Writers. He once said, "The whole capitalist shell game can sink and be damned."

Not so long ago Mr. Adolph Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, resigned from the National Lawyers Guild because, he said, its management was not—and I quote—"prepared to take any stand that conflicts with the Communist Party line."

Mr. Berle certainly is not conservative. Yet to him the National Lawyers Guild is a Communist organization.

The Ultimate Issue

What then shall we say of the hundred-odd office holders in the present administration who belong to the National Lawyers Guild and have not resigned? These are the men behind the ballot, these are the invisible ballot that the third-term candidate represents.

Please understand me. The men who hold those views may be honorable men. But, people of America, they do not believe in the ability of democracy to solve the great problems of today. They have no faith in our way of life.

They have granted the first promise of the counter-revolution—the very first promise that Hitler, for instance, insists upon. They say that democracy and free enterprise are decadent. They say that ours is a dying way of life.

You cannot expect these men, with defeat in their hearts, to fight successfully for our way of life. As you look into the future you cannot expect to find our way of life still existing there if these men are returned to office.

That is the issue. That is the ultimate issue upon which I stand.

We face enormous problems—problems of great difficulty, which the people of Europe failed to solve, and within the framework of the democratic way of life.

But I believe that we can solve them. We can solve them as free men, in possession of our rights and our liberties.

Sees Glorious Future

Yes, we can become masters of our machines. From our industrial age we can create a new world that we would scarcely recognize today. But we would recognize the citizens of that world. Because they will be free citizens.

I see an America of free workers and free farmers, producing more and more for each other by the use and mastery of the machine. I see an America in which capital, wisely regulated, will be free to flow into every corner of the land to make jobs.

I see an America whose representatives in Washington believe in America. I see a country governed by men in whom our producers—labor, agriculture and business—have confidence.

People who do not believe in America are entitled to their opinions. But they are not entitled to govern us. And under our administration they will be dismissed.

I see an America in which, by the co-operative efforts of farmers, workers, managers and owners, new solutions will be found to the problems of the industrial age.

I see an America from which democracy will arise to a new birth; an America which will once more provide this war-torn world with a clear glimpse of the destiny of man.

My fellow countrymen, five days hence you are going to the polls. You are going to exercise the right of the free ballot—that right that you have inherited from our forefathers—that right that you, almost alone among the great peoples of the earth, still hold.

The ballot that you cast on that day will not be merely a ballot for a candidate, or for a national or State ticket. That will be a ballot for the faith in America.

That ballot will tell the world whether you have lost hope for liberty, or whether you still believe that liberty will live.

I know what that ballot will say. I have no doubt. The great cause will be won. The great future will stretch out before us, endlessly, like a new and undiscovered land.

Willkie Pictures New America

Continued from Page 1

ing us straight into a war for which we are totally unready, and that his domestic policies are leading to complete collapse, the quicker will come our opportunity to correct both and, above all to keep us out of foreign war."

Clearly, Mr. Willkie is on the aggressive and he doesn't intend to yield the pace from now until 1 a. m., Tuesday when he will begin his reply to Mr. Roosevelt's final political speech from Hyde Park. He aims to keep on the pressure and he believes that the nation is approving his increasingly forceful criticism not only of the New Deal collectively but of the New Deal leader specifically.

"We are sick and tired," he declared, "of the kind of one-man government that calls an Ambassador of the United States 'My Ambassador.'"

"It used to be 'My Friends,' now it is 'My Ambassador.'

"Pretty soon it will be 'My Generals.' It certainly is 'My Captains.'

"But there is one thing that will be perfectly clear after Nov. 5. It isn't 'his White House.'

"It's the people's White House."

Hammers at Third Term

And if Mr. Roosevelt goes up to election day without discussing openly one of the central issues of the 1940 campaign, the third term, it won't be Mr. Willkie's fault because he is not making a public utterance without asking:

"Mr. Third-Term Candidate, will you not, please, before you conclude your campaign, answer why you believe you should violate this sacred principle of free government?"

"We are," Mr. Willkie contends, "sick and tired of the type of government that treats our Constitution like a scrap of paper; that regards our Supreme Court as an obstruction, that doesn't even attempt to justify its violation of our unwritten law against granting a third term to any President."

In picturing the America he foresees as certain to be on hand, and not on order, if he is elected, the Republican presidential candidate is not neglecting to paint the pattern of what he believes America will face if it retains the New Deal for 12 years.

"The drift," Mr. Willkie declares, "cannot be mistaken; it is forcing us further and further toward government domination.

"We are following the pattern which would look familiar to many of the peoples of Europe.

Have Spent Sixty Billions

"We have spent $60,000,000,000 in less than eight years—two-fifths of all the money spent by the Federal Government in more than 150 years of its existence. We have doubled our national debt. Our total tax bill is higher than in any year of our history."

And thus does Mr. Willkie put what he considers the ultimate issue of this campaign in these words:

"The people of America are going to decide this fall whether they are going to get off this road that is taking us to bankruptcy, chaos, inflation, state control, domination and eventually dictatorship, and on to the high road of freedom, liberty, opportunity, achievement, aspiration and hope."

Mr. Willkie's return to New Jersey, where only three weeks ago he rode through sparse lines of cool and indifferent spectators, is in sharp contrast today. The crowds are thrice as large, thrice as enthusiastic. This tight little State where President Roosevelt's political ally, "Boss" Frank Hague, has exerted such power in recent years, may not be going to vote Republican next week, but today it is certainly not taking Mr. Willkie's defeat for granted.

Willkie Exudes Confidence

Predictions are still not in order, but Mr. Willkie, who has been willing to admit it when his campaign has seemed to be down under, is today privately and publicly confident, profoundly confident, that on Nov. 6 he will be the President-Elect. It is observable that his strength in this State and in the Nation is still mounting.

The Gallup Poll is today confirming reports which have been reaching this train for 10 days.

It shows him leading in New York State where Mr. Willkie has always had a fair chance of winning, but more significant, it shows him leading in Connecticut where at no time has he been conceded anything but the dimmest prospects.

In his speech at Camden last night, Mr. Willkie spiked "circulated reports" that if he were elected he would abolish time-and-a-half pay for overtime. He also declared that he had evidence that WPA workers were being told that if they didn't vote for the New Deal they would lose their jobs.

"We have the most entrenched foes that ever existed in the history of American public life," he said. "They stop at nothing. But we are not afraid and you needn't be afraid. When you go into the voting booth you are the soverign of the world.

"America wouldn't be the land of the free if it were not also the land of the brave."

Addressing one of his largest and most enthusiastic open air daytime crowds, Mr. Willkie delivered the final off-train address of his long campaign from the steps of the City Hall in Elizabeth, N. J., this afternoon. He reported to his wildly cheering audience that mounting evidence was coming to him from even doubtful States forecasting his election. He said that Missouri was over the line and that in Kentucky and West Virginia the trend every hour was in his favor. He appealed to Democrats and Republicans alike to defeat the attempt at the third term. He charged that his opponent has shown himself unable to answer any of the vital questions raised in this campaign.

Covered Dish Politics

Continued from Page 1

barrassment, because the 400 all brought covered dishes.

In the pleasant town of Nevada, Mo. I spoke at one of these Schools of Politics. Serious talks from ten until noon. Then a luncheon, served by the hotel, on long friendly tables gay with red, white, and blue streamers and flowers. A plate luncheon: turkey, stuffing and gravy, candied sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce, hot rolls, salad, ice cream and cake and coffee. One dollar and a half anywhere I know. Fifty cents in Nevada, Mo. The women said to me:

"We have organized to the point where we get crowds and rates." Amateurs? Then the professionals had better take lessons!

Their Seriousness

Women's political teas in houses: they had one in Topeka and one in Kansas City. Talks to be sure, but as I often do a lot of talking, that doesn't impress me so much as the attitude of these Grassroot politicians: their seriousness, their charming hospitality and the teas served so pleasantly, with pretty daughters assisting. That too is an old American custom! And it's heart warming to see our political government taking on the well-loved customs and graces that have made 48 states, America!

One contribution to politics is unique in my experience.

The negro women in Kansas City have trained many "block groups" of ten women; five are singers; five are five-minute speakers.

Sundays they go out from two o'clock until dark into all their precincts. They sing in the streets until a crowd gathers; then a speaker gives a short speech on some issue. Then more singing. Then a speech. When their program is through, they trade blocks with another group and give their programs to a new crowd.

As their leader, Mrs. Marie Waters expressed it to me, "Many of our people do not read and study much. So we are trying to take the campaign to them with songs they love."

Amateur politicians? Don't fool yourself!

I only hope that these Grassroot politicians stay on the job of politics, election in and election out. Their country needs them!

Josephine Keizer Littlejohn

Car Stickers Barred Under 'Little Hatch Act'

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1 (AP)—State's Attorney General Earl Warren ruled yesterday that State employees covered by the "Little Hatch Act" may not place windshield stickers on their cars, advocating any candidate for public office.

Britain Orders U. S. Ships For Atlantic 'Shuttle' Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Having bolstered the British Navy with the release of 50 over-age destroyers, this country now is being called upon to perform a similar service for the British Merchant Marine in a series of Anglo-American conferences seeking to integrate the construction of ships for Britain with America's own shipbuilding program.

Great Britain already has placed orders here for a "large number of one-model, standardized" freighters with American shipyards after consultation with the United States Maritime Commission and is said to be looking for a means of assuring a fast and continuous flow of such ships to Britain.

These new freighters are understood to be designed for speed, which would enable them to operate a shuttle freight service between British and American and Canadian ports. Their standardization would permit the American steel industry to furnish the necessary plates, girders, decks on a mass-production basis, since molds would not have to change to meet varying specifications.

Giant Shipyard Denied

Spokesmen for the British purchasing mission in the United States have denied that there were any plans to construct a giant shipyard in this country to turn out freighters for Britain on a mass-production basis. It is also pointed out in shipbuilding circles that the United States Navy is engaged in a program of expanding the country's shipbuilding facilities and that there is a definite limit to the amount of machinery available for the equipping of these new facilities.

These circles say it might be difficult, in view of the defense orders now swamping the country's machine tool industry, to obtain sufficient tools for a giant shipyard for Britain while supplying new yards designed to produce for the United States Navy. At present, this country is handicapped in the shortage of shipbuilding facilities induced by the post-war slack in naval and commercial vessel construction.

The rumors persist, however, that such a shipyard for Britain is under consideration and that New York financial interests have agreed to finance the undertaking.

A survey of American shipbuilding facilities is being made by a British shipping commission now touring this country and Canada. The commission, which gave the order for the new freighters and which has just returned from a survey of West Coast facilities, is an adjunct to the British purchasing mission.

Replacement of Losses

Reports from London say the shipping commission is authorized to purchase $50,000,000 worth of old and new American shipping to make up for a rise in U-boat sinkings. British sources here say that London would like to reach a level of purchases and construction in this country to equal tonnage losses from submarines.

Although British shipping is said to be in good shape, some sources averring that tonnage today is equal to that when the war broke out, Britain apparently is determined to prepare for all eventualities well in advance.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has told the press on several occasions that almost every ship being built for the United States Navy is well ahead of schedule—some ships being as much as three or four months ahead of program.

The Secretary also has stressed that it is hoped to speed the rate of production in America's shipyards still more with the addition of new facilities and the training of new men.

These two facts are quoted here by those who believe that Britain may find it possible to count upon this country as a source of supply for a considerable volume of naval tonnage, at least within the next 12 months.

It is also held possible that the United States and Great Britain may standardize their freighter requirements as much as possible, as is now being done in the matter of warplane production in this country. This would be a still further means of accelerating freighter production for the British and American merchant marines.

Toronto Relief Cut Nearly Third In Nine Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Relief expenditures in the Toronto metropolitan area showed a decrease of 31.3 per cent for the first nine months of 1940 compared with the corresponding period last year, according to Eric Cross, Ontario Minister of Welfare.

Total relief costs for September, 1940, which showed the largest decrease, he announced recently, were $263,069, compared with $659,410 for September, 1939—a drop of 60 per cent. In August the reduction was 37.8 per cent, in July, 37.8 and in June, 34.5.

Mr. Cross also pointed to a marked decrease in the number of persons receiving relief in the area for the period.

Two U. S. Colonels Fly to Foreign Posts

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Two lieutenant colonels of the United States Army left on the Atlantic Clipper for Europe Oct. 30.

Lieut.-Col. Norman Fiske, attached to the War Department General Staff in Washington for the last two years, was bound for Rome as Military Attaché of the American Embassy.

Lieut. Col. Russell A. Osmun of Narberth, Pa., was on a confidential mission to an undisclosed destination, as were several other high-ranking Army men who recently left by Clipper.

Also aboard was Ben "Sell 'Em" Smith, Wall Street financier and backer of airplane corporations, who said he was going to France on personal business which would take less than a month.

Movies to Help Teach Draftees in Art of War

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP)—Movies will help teach draftees how to drive a tank, operate a machine gun or make a snappy salute. The motion picture industry today offered its entire facilities to the United States Army for production of training films, for which $250,000 has been appropriated.

Maj. Richard T. Schlosberg, Chief of the Signal Corps Photographic Division, will arrive next week to inaugurate production. Training pictures will not be released to the general public.

Salina, Kansas, to Burn All Campaign Stuff Nov. 6

SALINA, Kan., Nov. 1 (AP)—All political literature in Salina will be burned in a public bonfire Nov. 6 the night after the election, as a gesture toward national unity. Ed Laubengayer, President of the sponsoring Junior Chamber of Commerce, explained:

"The President, whether a Republican or a Democrat, will need the united support of the nation. The country cannot present a united front to dictators if it is torn by political bickering."

500 More Air Liners Seen Needed by 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, says that the Nation's airlines would require 5000 more transport planes between now and the middle of 1942 to accommodate increased business.

He told A. T. A. members at their annual meeting that "on a minute's notice the airlines must be ready to provide necessary cargo and transport complement to the (Army's) G. H. Q. air force."

W. C. T. U. Acts on Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Determination to ban liquor from the United States military training camps was emphasized in a resolution adopted by the Northern California Division of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during its annual convention recently held in this city.

Picture Book Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—An elaborate Christmas picture book show, which will cost approximately $55,000 to build, has been underwritten by civic leaders and motion picture celebrities, as a means of raising $100,000 or more for the British War Relief Association of Southern California.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

INCREASE INCOME. Show friends lovely handkerchiefs. Easy sales, steady repeats. Experience unnecessary. Make excellent Birthday and Christmas gifts. Liberal percentage. No-risk offer. Exclusive opportunity. SCHMID CO., 112 Kingston, N. Y.

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SAN MARINO PRESERVING KITCHEN Gifts from Calif.—Extra Fancy Assorted Fruit, Prunes, Peaches, Pears, Figs, Apricots, Dates. 5-lb. Box $3.25 delivered. 1525 San Gabriel Boulevard, San Marino, Calif.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ALL STATES TOURIST CABINS For Rent or Sale 806 E. 4th St., Main Highway No. 40, Reno, Nev. 304 S. Division St., Carson City, Nev.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service; low cost, terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Now ready, 2 large rooms, electric kitchen, kitchenette, large closets, oak floors; 15 minutes to Park St., on Beacon St., near car stop; restricted. 1402 Beacon, Lon. 3299.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Bay Ridge)—Lady wishes to share 3-room apartment, $10.00 per week; private bedroom. POULSEN, 6862 Ridge Boulevard, BEachview 8-3569.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Modern 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation, near church. Endicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—N. Y. C., furnished apartment 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; from about Dec. 15 to Apr. 15. Telephone VA. 6-2460. Write Box C-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE 43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1416.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

See the NEW
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HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

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SPECIAL OFFER—Awnings re-covered now for 1941 stored free for winter. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Centre Newton (Mass.) 3900.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St.—Fall term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

DESK SPACE

RESPONSIBLE, courteous service; mail $2.50; telephone, desk, private office; excellent transit facilities. H. MATZ & CO., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA 4-8004.

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0849. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

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DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL—$5.00—Courses—$10.00 c/o Commonwealth Chevrolet Co., 1045 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. Tel. Stadium 3500.

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BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
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Custom Work Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young lady as secretary and chauffeuse desired by Wellesley family; American Protestant preferred; good health and references necessary; good salary. Box F-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

QUINCY, MASS.—Owner must sell 6-room modern house, hot-water heat, sun room, screened piazza, gas kitchen, fireplace, 10,000 ft. of land, fruit trees, grape vines, garage, desirable neighborhood near transportation; price about ½ less than assessed valuation, nominal cash payment, carrying charges from $43.00 to $60 per month; no brokers. Box E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—8-room house, double garage, 9000 ft. land; other houses. BLANCH J. BORLAND, broker. Crystal 2037-W.

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INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston, vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. ARl. 2414.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

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TO CERTIFIED Public Accountant, we offer space proportionately in exchange for services. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., LA. 4-8004, N. Y. C.

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MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Paying guests; attractive surroundings, home environment; meals optional; moderate prices; near station. Oakwood 2304.

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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
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Local Classified

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New Shoes for growing boys and men

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We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0328
Choice Groceries Carefully selected
Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

THE ROYAL FRUIT STORE
Has the Values
Right in Your Own Neighborhood
Highest quality fresh fruit and vegetables at money-saving prices!
See our inviting displays!

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Josef's
Salon of
Individual Hairstyling
502 Hildreth Bldg. Phone 6331

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lay away a Gift a Week for Christmas
Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1940
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
"24-Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
Ly 2-3500
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Ly 3-5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Ly 3-5770

Wedding Gifts
Choice Gifts for the Bride
High Grade — Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum Street

J. MUSINSKY & SONS
Famous make shoes at worth while savings
292 BROAD ST.

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

LYNN (Continued)

"The House for Service"
TODAY'S *Furniture Styles*
A Treasure House of Good Furniture
W. B. GIFFORD
99 and 97 MARKET STREET

50 Christmas Folders for $1
Each card imprinted with your name and address. Five each of ten designs or fifty of any one.
Complete With 50 Envelopes
Order early to be sure of delivery
Goddard Bros
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552
Res. Mal. 2406
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
Master Plumbers

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

B & S Children's Bazaar
Complete Girl and Boy Outfitters
Full line of boys', girls' Snow-suits and Coat Sets
99 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

JOHN R. SHEPHERD
311 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.
JENNEY GASOLINE
U. S. TIRES
BATTERIES CHARGED

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5—$6
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

FLESHER'S
Birthday Sale
Now in Progress
Three Floors of Quality Furniture
At Great Savings
GLENWOOD RANGES
FLESHER FURNITURE CO.
240-244 Pleasant St
Mal. 5913

W. H. BROWN FUEL & OIL CO., Inc.
298 Eastern Avenue Tel. Mal. 7430
READING COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite. The "low ash" hard coal
When it's RED it's Reading
TRADE MARKED
Broadcast over WEEI every evening

MARLBORO

WALLACE
Automotive Service
116 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 722

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYstic 0727

P. VOLPE & SONS
Baskets or Fruit
For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1001-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

Bellevue Shoppe
445 Main Street
Sheer wools in the season's high shades.
Melrose 1572

For
Complete Insurance Service
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY
LIABILITY—LIFE—BONDS
ANNUITIES
MATTHEW M. COX
536 Franklin St. MEL. 1230

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OIL
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main St. Mel. 2134
Pastel and Beaded Dresses for the Club Seasons
New Floradora's Girdles
Corsets and Corselettes
Wasp Waists
Adjustable Waists, Girdles and Corselettes

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

NEEDHAM

Road Service—
Batteries
JENNEY AERO
Adams Bros. Inc.
26 Pickering Street
Solvenized Oil
Solvenized Gasoline
Telephone Nee 1449

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Needham Sales Inc
25 CHAPEL ST NEEDHAM, MASS.
MERCURY
Sales and Service

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Farlors
398 Pleasant St
New Bedford, Mass
80 Dartmouth Mass
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 Spring St., West of Y. W. C. A.

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 Pleasant Street Masonic Bldg.
Order your Christmas Cards Now, to be sure you get your 10% discount before Nov. 15th the closing date.

HUTCHINSON'S
311 UNION ST.

NEWBURYPORT

W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
Lumber
Building Materials
Tel. 4 27 Water Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTON (Continued)

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 0072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810, Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
809 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

JOE LIMRIC
Insurance
All forms of business and personal insurance
AUTOMOBILE
NEWTON NORTH 0131

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

All That's New In
FALL FOOTWEAR
For Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

KULDA'S
Lunches—Sandwiches
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 South Street

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

MYRA E. COOPER
Is doing business under the name of
COOPER'S
Anthracite Heating Service
Selling
'blue coal'—A Better Coal
37 FENN STREET TEL. 6421

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
170 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

QUINCY

This Week's Special
1939 PONTIAC 4-DOOR SEDAN
8 Cyl., Radio and Heater, 16,000 Miles
Owner—Prominent Local Man
E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
Open Evenings
424 Adams St., Milton BLU 0470

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0838

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue
Prepare Your Car Now—
for Winter Driving
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
HANCOCK STREET PRE. 6868

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USED CARS
1939 Buicks
$650.00 to $700.00
1940 Buicks
$825.00 to $975.00
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
50 Adams Street
GRA. 4520

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
"Purchase your new fur coat on our friendly budget plan."
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA. 8570 1249 Hancock St.

THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Large Free Parking Space

OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
Pres. 5000

Curtains Made Beautiful!
We know how

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear $5 to $6
1 to 12 AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1347 HANCOCK STREET

1940 DE SOTO CUSTOM TOURING SEDAN
W. W. Tires, Defroster, Official Car
New Car Guarantee
GRA. 2489

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1310

SOMERVILLE

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Smart Furniture—Radios
Stoves—Easy Washers—Linoleum
Lamps—Gifts
Featuring All Nationally Advertised Lines
Now Two Complete Stores
In Somerville—90 Broadway
At Watertown—70 Main Street

Davis Square
Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2638-7

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes for All Occasions.

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of
FURNITURE AND RUGS
Westinghouse and Gibson
REFRIGERATORS
6 cubic feet, 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0744

E. J. MAHONEY
Electrician
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
238 Broadway Som. 6434

Diamonds Silverware
Watches Jewelry
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 1013

Star Market Co.
QUALITY MEATS
for Satisfaction and Savings!
One thing the whole family will agree upon—Star Market Meats are the most tender, most flavorful meats they ever ate!

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C1
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQ. PRO 1095-6-7
Full Line of Pyrex Ware and Wearever Aluminum
Furnace and Stove Pipes
Weatherstrip Combination Storm Doors

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1811 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Flowers by **PAGE**
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCOPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
870 State St Phone 2-2138

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3251 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

TAUNTON

Certified Fuel Oil Delivery Service
Telephone our nearest office:
Boston, Comm. 1600, Taunton 835
Brockton 299, Hyannis 156
Southern Mass. Oil Corporation

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884

GEO. I. KELLY

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 403 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Smart Furniture—Radios
Stoves—Easy Washers—Linoleum
Lamps—Gifts
Featuring All Nationally Advertised Lines
Now Two Complete Stores
At Watertown—70 Main Street
In Somerville—90 Broadway

Do You Get Your Milk in a Cream Top Bottle?
Watertown's Only "Cream Top" Dairy
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

Expert Permanent Waving and Hairdressing
DE LEO'S BEAUTY, Inc.
272 Washington Street
Wellesley Hills Tel. Wel. 2120

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

The Arthur H. Curtis Co.
Coal and Oil
The Winkler Stokers
Masterkraft Oil Burners
Est. 1912 Revere 0085

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1 5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 3691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

WANTED

PORTABLE STRUCTURE SUITABLE FOR CHURCH SERVICES. Approx. area 1500 to 1800 square feet. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Barrows Street, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

BIRMINGHAM

NOTICE
Christmas Affords a Special Opportunity of Supporting Monitor Advertisers
SEE ALSO DISPLAY PAGE
Royal Steam Bakery Yardley

Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Specialty
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

Knitting Wools
Why not knit your Christmas Gifts for either your friends in the Service or anyone else?
Special leaflets for Service Wear, Ladies' Jumpers, Cardigans, Children's and Baby-wear.

S. N. COOKE LTD.
20 New Street and City Arcades
Ireland's Mansions, Shrewsbury
18 Wood Street, Stratford-on-Avon
12 Pier Street, Aberystwyth

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

Phone South 3309
JOHN C. BURLEY
Ladies' Hairdresser
214 Alcester Road, Moseley
Permanent Waving Specialist
Shingling, Manicure, etc.

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 0065

H. G. NICHOLLS
Country Stores
32, Ulverley Green Road, Olton, Warwickshire
Inexpensive Gifts
By National Advertisers
ALL GIFTS FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

SODAZONE MILK BARS
Small Brook St. (Opposite "Scala")
Broad St. (Civic Centre)
High St. (Bull Ring)
Hurst St. (Near "Hippodrome")
GOOD FOOD—QUICK SERVICE
TEL. KIN. 1678

ROY DIXON ARPS
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

TARRANTS

will help you to
HELP YOUR COUNTRY KEEP WARM—KEEP FIT
Legitimate Needs Permit Justifiable Expenditure
Carefully selected stock of warm coats, dresses, woollen underclothing, cosy dressing gowns. Suitable for wear in any emergency.
These have warmth, style and comfort. Are lovely to look at and luxurious to live with.
Christmas Greetings to All Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
89/91 Old Christchurch Rd. and Commercial Road
Tel. Bournemouth 6750/6751

There is no luxury tax on loving thoughts and kindly action. Neither is there on
MEADERS
Large Collection of Christmas Gifts (very few exceptions) of Silver, Glass, Leather, etc.
Stirring times call for stirring action. What is more stirring than to find oneself the object of someone's kindly thought—
A Christmas Present
Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor All the World Over.
643-5-7 Christchurch Road, Boscombe, also at 19 Southbourne Grove

PLUMMER'S
of the South Coast
Send Hearty Christmas Greetings to all readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and have pleasure in announcing the
USUAL MAGNIFICENT GIFT PROGRAMME
Now in Full Swing at All Our Stores for Christmas, 1940
Also at
FOLKESTONE, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, BRIGHTON, SOUTHAMPTON, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH, WEYMOUTH

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimtaes Free
Tel. 3700

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts
Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil, Spares.
Personal Supervision L. T. Dowland M.I.M.E. Manager

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
13 Western Road, Brighton

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

For Knitwear, Coats, Millinery, Gowns,

Underwear, Hosiery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield Telephone 44836

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

CHURCHILL & SON LTD.
66 Park Street, Bristol
Pianos : Gramophones
Radio : Records
Music
Tuning and Repairs

H. E. SAUNDERS
Grocer
& Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Road South Tel. 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Park Tel. 46985

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

98A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

For Reception of American Broadcast Consult:—
Bristol East Radio, Ltd.
6 and 7 LOWER ARCADE, Bristol. 1.
Branches in all parts of Bristol

A. E. FINCH
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
ELECTRICAL WORK of All Kinds
Advice and Estimates Free
Colston Yard Colston Street, Bristol 1.

DOWLING'S BOOKSHOP
(W. E. Helliker)
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER NEWSAGENT
33/33a Queen's Road
(Opp. Museum) Phone 24711

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

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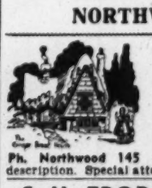
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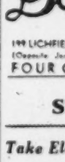
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Shock Absorbers Smooth Out Road Bumps?

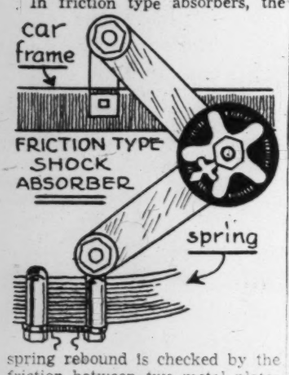
Without doubt many of us have been enjoying the smooth-riding qualities of modern automobiles without stopping to realize the number and variety of "shock absorbers" which the car designers have provided for our comfort.

Anyone who has ridden over a rocky road in a steel-tired vehicle can readily see that **pneumatic tires**, with their cushion of air, are primary shock absorbers.

Secondary shock absorbers are the **springs**, for they make it possible for the axle to move up and down without communicating an equal movement to the body of the car. However, when the springs are too stiff, they do not respond readily to the larger bumps. Too light, they keep the car in a constant jiggle. And, curiously enough, it is the rebound or upward movement after a bad jolt that usually breaks the spring.

The devices known as "shock absorbers" are attached in such a way as to check the rebound of the spring and to supplement the work of the tires and springs in cushioning road shocks.

In friction type absorbers, the



spring rebound is checked by the friction between two metal plates pressed tightly together, or by a form of friction brake.

In the spring type, the use of extra or auxiliary springs cushions the downward motion of the regular springs and also checks or retards the rebound.

In the air type, there is an air chamber in two sections, one telescoped in the other. In this type the downward motion is cushioned and the rebound checked by air ... hydraulic type, a liquid (such as glycerine with 10 per cent denatured alcohol added) is forced through a barrier in one direction on the downward movement of the springs, and forced back (against much increased resistance) on the rebound. The fact that oil is noncompressible and resists the rapid flow through a small opening is the basis of the checking action. Still another type of hydraulic shock absorber uses multiple paddles which act as a series of obstructions to increase resistance. The paddles or vanes rotate rapidly in either direction, according to the movement of the axle, and the amount or pressure or resistance is proportional to the impact or recoil experienced.
—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.—PROV. 4:23.

Where Would You Find—

1. Josef Buerckel Ring?
2. The two countries involved in the recent destroyer air base exchange?
3. A gazelle?
4. The Brooklyn Bridge?
5. Hatfield House?
6. The Crossroads of the World?
7. Santiago?
8. The Middle Atlantic States?
9. The college football team known as the "Tigers?"
10. The Hindukush Mountains?

(Answers appear on this page)

Party Fun

Minus C.

Type the following pairs of definitions on slips of paper which are to be distributed among your guests:

1. A woman's wrap, an animal.
2. A spice, a girl's name.
3. Tranquil, a cloth with elaborate checks.
4. Spirited, a beam.
5. A domestic animal, a preposition.
6. Truth, plump.
7. A hood, a bird.
8. To adhere, a sea fish.

The object of this pencil and paper game is to remove the letter "c" from the first word defined to get the second word.

Answers

Cape, ape; mace, Mae; placid, plaid; racy, ray, cat, at; fact, fat; cowl, owl; cling, ling.

Little Chauncey

"I think there's been a mistake—are you gentlemen sure you have the right seats?"

Lines About Thinkers

Horace Mann
1796-1859

HORACE MANN is called the "Father of the Common Schools."
He was born in the little town of Franklin, Massachusetts.
His parents were farmers, and they were very poor.
The child used to braid straw for hats; or work on the land.
In the town there was a tumble-down shack called the school.
Yet the school doors were open but two months in the year.
One morning a young lady happened in at the farmhouse.
To his amazement Horace heard that she had studied Latin.
Then the idea came to him: "I also can learn Latin."
And this thought thrilled him like a revelation.

* * *

AT THE AGE of twenty Mann entered Brown University.
He soon proved himself the best student on the campus.
His room became a challenging center for discussions.
The talks usually concerned the welfare of the people.
One evening a boy came to him with the following question:
'In your opinion what will be the future role of America?"
"To save humanity from Europe," Mann prophetically replied.
This led him to clarify his views in a long essay.
He called it: "The Duty of Every American to Posterity."
Now he knew he would do something for his world . . . .
At twenty-three the student was admitted to the bar.
At thirty-one he entered the House of Representatives.
At forty he became the President of the State Senate.

* * *

AN INTERESTING bill then passed before the Legislature.
The measure created a Board of Public Education.
In those days compulsory education was as yet unknown.
The rich regarded learning as their own private luxury.
The majority of the poor looked upon it as a waste of time.
Five out of every six children went without any schooling.
Horace Mann signed the important bill with enthusiasm.
Little did he envision what lay in store for him!
One day he was asked to be secretary of the new Board.
This meant giving up his law practice and political career.
It meant living on a meager salary of $1,500 a year.
"Not for me!" thought Mann about such a poor prospect.
However the next day he resigned from the Legislature.
He had decided to work for the welfare of mankind.
From now on Posterity would be his only client . . . .

* * *

HE BEGAN to announce lectures on education in every county.
"If only these could be about cattle!" thought the farmers.
"Too bad they are not on politics!" grumbled the merchants.
But for lack of some better interest everyone attended.
"Take care, ignorance is dangerous!" warned the lecturer.
"Lack of knowledge leads to the death of democracy . . . . "
Remember that our children are our progressive future . . . . "
And as the people straggled out of the Hall they remarked:
"There is a good deal of truth in what that man said . . . . "
Thus Horace Mann continued to fight for free schools.
Sometimes no preparation had been made for his lecture.
Once he had to sweep the floor of the hall before speaking.
Yet loyally he struggled, working fifteen hours a day.
Year after year brought more conventions, more reports.
Finally the whole nation was converted to his faith:
Splendid schools sprang up throughout the United States.
And the privilege of education was made available to all.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Piercy
Copyright, 1940, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

In Lighter Vein

Just the Hands

"Wouldn't you like to be so famous that you had your face on a thousand-dollar bill?"

"No, but I'd like to be lucky enough to get my hands on one."—Christian Advocate.

Getting In Trim

"Whatever's come over your husband lately, Mrs. Raggers?" asked Mrs. Ragglesson of her neighbor. "'E does nothin' but sit an' brood on the doorstep with 'is chin in 'is 'ands."

"'E ain't broodin' at all," replied Mrs. Raggers. "'E's practicing for the local chess tournament."—Tit-Bits.

Not Like Sir Walter

A young bride stamped her foot and exlaimed to her partner: "Oh, the days of chivalry are past!" "Now, now, now! What's the matter?" asked her husband soothingly. "Matter!" she replied. "Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak down on the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over; but you disliked it just because poor dear mother sat on your hat and crushed it."—Exchange.

Wasted Effort

Here's an old-fashioned, prewar kind of story about a Negro maid. Her mistress had to speak to her about one annoying failing—ignoring the telephone when it rang, and allowing other members of the household to come running. "After this, I want you to answer the telephone, Clarice," she said. "Yas'm," the maid replied, glumly. "Seems sort of silly, though. Nine times out of ten it's for you."—The New Yorker.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: It was the immortal Jefferson who invented the swivel chair, which adds so much to the ease of office holders somewhat vague as to his principles.

Portland Oregonian: We often wonder about the famed soil chemist who announced that autumn leaves, left on the lawn, improve the ground. Did he convince the wife?

Detroit News: The year's production of bicycles tops all previous marks, with 1,250,000 being built. Of these, only a million are left in driveways, to be removed by Father, pulling in after a hard day.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The new name given Vienna's famous Ringstrasse.
2. Great Britain exchanged eight bases for fifty United States destroyers.
3. A small antelope of northern Africa and Arabia.
4. A suspension bridge over the East River, New York City.
5. The palace in Hatfield, near St. Albans, England, from which Princess Elizabeth was summoned to the throne; now the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.
6. A name given the West Indies.
7. The capital city of Chile.
8. Usually listed as New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
9. The University of Southern California.
10. A range in Central Asia; highest point, 28,000 feet.

Daily Quotation

GREED is envy's eldest brither;
Scraggy wark they mak' thegither.
—SCOTTISH PROVERB.

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

The Itinerant Shoemaker, San Juan, Puerto Rico
He collects his repair jobs from the doorways in front of which he pauses

It Has Been Said of Thought

They are never alone who are accompanied by noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

The greatest events of an age are its best thoughts. It is the nature of thought to find its way into action.—Bovee.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.—Confucius.

Fully to understand a grand and beautiful thought requires, perhaps, as much time as to conceive it.—Joubert.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

Richmond, Ind.

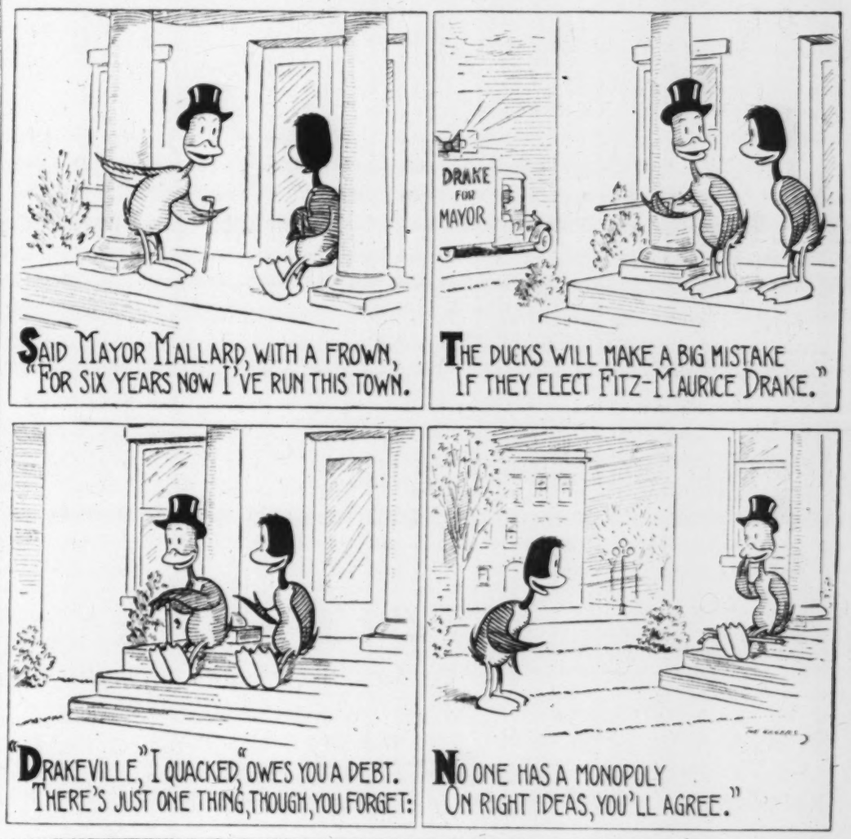
Mr. R. had made occasional business calls to a large office, but this particular day he reluctantly asked if he could use one of the small private offices for an important conference to be held at a later date.

The executive secretary thought it could be arranged, and (knowing nothing of Mr. R.'s circumstances) next asked him if he had his data in good shape to present. His reply was "I am hoping to complete it tonight, then it will have to be typed." The secretary, with no thought of remuneration but with a desire only to be helpful, asked Mr. R. to bring all his papers to him and he would assist him.

The outcome of the meeting was successful, and sometime later the secretary received a letter from Mr. R. with quite a sizeable check enclosed and the letter read as follows: "You may never know how grateful I was for your offer of assistance. At the time I wondered how and where I could get my papers typed as I had no funds with which to pay for it, and the enclosed check is a small token of my appreciation of your kindness."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Reminder*

By THE HAGERS


SAID MAYOR MALLARD, WITH A FROWN, "FOR SIX YEARS NOW I'VE RUN THIS TOWN.
THE DUCKS WILL MAKE A BIG MISTAKE IF THEY ELECT FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE."
DRAKE FOR MAYOR
"DRAKEVILLE," I QUACKED, "OWES YOU A DEBT. THERE'S JUST ONE THING, THOUGH, YOU FORGET:
NO ONE HAS A MONOPOLY ON RIGHT IDEAS, YOU'LL AGREE."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Comparing Notes*

By LE PELLEY

BUT SUSIE — IF WE SAW YOU BEING CHASED BY THAT "THING" HOW COULD YOU BE INSIDE IT ??
BUT YOU DIDN'T ACTUALLY SEE IT CHASING ME !!
YOU SAW ME RUN TO THE END OF THE FENCE ... THEN I RAN AROUND BEHIND IT AND PICKED UP THAT DISGUISE AND CAME UP THE OTHER SIDE ...
... BUT YOU TURNED OUT TO BE PRETTY BRAVE IN THE END
OH, YOU WERE PRETTY BRAVE YOURSELF
YOU MUST HAVE BEEN AWFULLY TIRED CARRYING THAT LONG POLE AROUND..
YES — BUT NOT AS TIRED AS YOU WERE THE NIGHT I MADE YOU RUN 2 MILES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nothing Fancy but It Hit the Spot!*

By RODGERS

I guess the Boss felt the same way I did about the bakery exhibition at the county fair!
FOOD EXHIBIT
For he didn't stay very long—
But went out and bought some sandwiches—
They weren't as fancy as the things on exhibition but they were mighty good just the same!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—Dromio acted as what to Antipholus?
7—Thread of a screw is what?
8—What animal battled with unicorn?
9—What is organ of aerial flight?
10—What State is known as the New England of the West (abbr.)?
12—What is Escamillo's singing voice in "Carmen"?
13—What is made with a bobbin?
14—What is a marble used in game of ringer?
16—What is a small snake of Egypt?
17—What is one of hard pieces of skeleton?
18—Prima donna is what?
19—Aloft.
20—Contiguous.
21—One engaged in business of getting ore is what?
23—What seaport city of Florida is on bay of same name?
24—To let.
26—What is an instrument of manual operation?
27—What is third note of scale?
28—To prepare for publication.
29—What is luminous body seen in heavens?
30—What is used in making lacquer?
31—What is an East Indian timber tree?
32—What animal has bearded chin?
33—Male antelope is what?
34—What creature was half goat and half man?
35—What do you call interior diameter of a gun barrel?
36—Zone.
37—Proboscis monkey has long what?
38—Duke of Windsor governs what islands?

Down

1—Male children.
2—Unit of energy is what?
3—Ream (abbr.).
4—Caterpillar addressed what fictional character?
5—How many Muses were there?
6—What is a measure of weight?
7—A shred.
9—What insect has slender smooth body?
10—Principal part of New York City is on what island?
11—How many acts in Massenet's "Manon"?
12—Gewgaws are what?
13—What are bulky pieces of timber?
14—What was an ancient weight and money unit of varying value?
15—Who was one of greatest of English actors?
17—Twining stem is what?
18—What European herb is the anise of Scripture?
20—Bird's home is what?
21—What do you call native of Morocco?
22—Jack and Jill carried what?
23—What garment do you associate with Joseph?
25—What is name of a Dutch pressed cheese?
27—What was formerly sometimes used in billiards instead of a cue?
29—If you were in Lewiston, Me., in what direction would you travel to reach Portland?
30—To entice.
32—Suitable for festivity.
33—Protuberant part.
34—Candlemas Day is celebrated in what month (abbr.)?
35—What is round scarf of feathers for the neck?
37—Where is Carlsbad (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is This the Elephant?

Everyone who has been close to the Willkie campaign has reported strange goings-on, most unorthodox political proceedings. Some things of course have been plain without looking behind the scenes—the unexpected and supposedly impossible nomination; the becalming of the campaign after Elwood; the coolness of many party organizations; the candidate's early mistakes; his refusing to be discouraged; his whirlwind finish; and the increasing response of the people.

Many people too have become conscious that alongside the regular party workers was a host of zealous political amateurs organized in the Willkie clubs. But the story of the inspiring and spontaneous development of those groups, of their possibly decisive role in the election, and of their revolutionary effect on the Grand Old Party has not yet been fully told. In the Saturday Evening Post this week, J. C. Furnas tells enough of what has happened up until now to explain why the Republican Old Guard was upset at Philadelphia, why it has never recovered, why in many States it did little for the Presidential candidate, and why it is still wondering whether it will lose power more quickly by defeat or victory.

The reformist energy and spontaneous co-ordination of the early Willkie clubs is something which can hardly have been matched since the formation of the Republican Party. The story is wonderfully heartening to all who believe that "we, the people," can take charge of politics. It must be encouraging, too, to all who hope that the amateurs, the independents, the no-third-term Democrats, and the new voters will add enough to the usual Republican bloc to carry the man they regard as a "younger, happier Lincoln" into the White House.

Certainly it will give hope to all who have recognized that the Republican elephant had been so long ridden by reactionary mahouts that only a revolutionary shift could make it a useful half of the two-party system. The Willkie clubs apparently have as great an antipathy for the regular party organization as for the New Deal. And the Old Guard fears that even its success will not give it either jobs or influence. In some places the Willkie clubs would just take over.

Already the Republican elephant is hardly recognizable. He has swallowed a bale of reforms. And those who have wanted merely to pat him gently and lay on a veneer of progressivism, the "stand patters" who had a scare at Philadelphia, have seen their fears confirmed by the candidate's own independence—although they still don't realize how deep his liberalism goes. This coupled with the younger elements which had already brought up the Stassens, Baldwins, Aikens and Saltonstalls, and the organized power of the Willkie clubs, justifies the suspicion that G. O. P. may soon be read, G. S. P.—"Greatly Surprised Party." As Mr. Furnas concludes: "Whatever happens next Tuesday, the Republican Party will never be quite the same again."

A Word for November

It is time that someone said a word for November. Too long has she suffered under that taunt, so cunningly compounded of fact and fiction, yet so wittily levelled at her by Hood, as to have acquired the influence of a classic.

No Park—no Ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease.
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds—
November!

That is his picture, too often accepted as veracious; but it will not do! A protest must be made against this attempt to Hood-wink the public! What! no company, no warmth, no cheerfulness, when November has annexed the fireside to her domain, by right of a permanent, as opposed to any temporary, occupation!

Tradition should be heard, too, in this matter. It has spoken of windy March, capricious April, "dark December," and February "fill-dyke"—but what has it alleged against November! Fog? Well, it must be admitted that there is evidence to be had against her on this point. But one man's fog may be another man's inspiration, as poets have shown in verses on autumn mists. And not many writers would care to argue that, under the present calendar, any year would be complete without November.

Pulse of Aeons

Now the Greeks, embattled against aggression, join once more the mainstream of freedom's story. Sparta marches, Corinth, and all the islands, marching for freedom.

Athens waits for the roar of the upstart power; waits in the sunshine, pallid with ancient beauty, lifting again to the sky its massive challenge, pillar by pillar.

This that once was Greece remains as its glory: not the spear, nor the bow with many arrows, not the will to destroy, but the aspiration to be found worthy.

Is it strange to picture the gun emplacements, and the metal fingers that comb the heavens, seeking out the destroyer in robot vultures, over fair Athens?

Grim and black are the columns of iron barrels, grim and black by the whiteness of marble columns, grim and hard by the softness of sun-drenched temples, alien iron.

Yet with these inexorable pens of history, now all Hellas, once so by war divided, joins not only its ancient self together, against the divider,

But once more comes into the front of free men, comes toward union with nations that learned from Hellas freedom, order, restraint, and that these could outlast even their symbols—

Learned from Greece whose glory was in its ruins, that the substance is strong though its stone may crumble, and now to Greece hold out their hands in alliance old as men's dignity.

The Paradox of Vichy

"I think of it always, speak of it never." These words may well express the representative Frenchman's attitude toward his country's future today as they did that of Léon Gambetta after 1870.

For the things spoken of in France nowadays sound strange. For example, Marshal Pétain now says he has spoken heretofore in the language of a father, but now speaks in the language of the leader, that his ministers are responsible only to him and that he alone will be judged by history. It is like an echo of one of Reichsführer Hitler's prewar speeches.

Yet in the same address in which Marshal Pétain spoke like a French Führer, he gave details of arrangements made in negotiation with Herr Hitler. These are believed to represent a stiffening of the Vichy regime against Nazi pressure, for they fall far short of filling the demands reportedly made by Berlin. That such a hardening of the French attitude toward the Nazis was to be expected was already indicated in an exclusive report to The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago.

The whole reason for the new firmness is not known. But part of the reason could well be that France is seeing more clearly what the Nazis intend to do with their victory over France. Berlin now stresses French "war guilt" as grounds for collecting from France the costs of the war, and likely the costs of the present German occupation of French territory. Such a policy can easily be translated into systematic confiscation of French property and supplies as these may be needed by the Nazis.

France's apparently reviving morale may also be traced to the heartening influence which the British stand has exerted on peoples still striving for freedom from the Nazi overlordship. Since the bombing of London has failed to produce the results predicted by the Nazis, there has been a "firming" of sentiment in many lands. France must know of this, and doubtless can read something other than Axis prowess in the fact that Herren Hitler and Mussolini have been obliged to seek new fields in the south while those in the north remain unconquered.

Whatever the explanation, France appears to be adopting a policy toward Berlin that is inconsistent with the at least ostensible willingness of Vichy to copy National Socialism and Fascism. One cannot readily explain the phenomenon. A paradox hides in it somewhere. Can it be that Léon Gambetta's words contain the key?

Rumors of an Italo-Greek armistice may be due to the Roman fox's conclusion that the fruit of Attic vineyards is sour.

Pawpaws, persimmons, pears, and pumpkins seem to dominate rural markets now. The bilabials have it.

Well, anyway, during the Roosevelt Administration we had two World's Fairs in one year—twice!

Our Readers Say—

Employment, Votes, and Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I trust this letter will reach some voters before election day through the medium of The Christian Science Monitor, the leader in the cause of clean journalism.

For the past seven years, the writer in common with many of his fellow citizens, has managed through hard work and enterprise to find occasional employment just sufficient to maintain himself and his family without resort to the WPA or relief.

At last I have found regular employment in a defense armament plant which promises continuous employment for the next two years. But when I realize that this employment is due entirely to the grace of war and not to any semblance of prosperity in our land, I begin to wonder about the next four years.

It is clear to thinking people that the state of our country and that of Europe is due to the domination of pernicious influences overwhelming the righteous intent and purpose of honest men.

The people of the United States have the power of improving this state of affairs by means of their votes supported by right thinking. The people of Europe have no such control over their affairs. The day of reckoning will come to us as surely as it must come to them; for all this tremendous expenditure of resources whether it be for defense or for willful aggression, must be paid for in full.

We can mitigate this terrible toll for ourselves and help the people of Europe by asking God's guidance in casting our vote on election day.

ERNEST F. FISHER

Passaic, N. J.

"The British Swapped Horses"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been interested in the letter on the above subject in your recent issue, but I think attention should be called to the following:

Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain were of the same party.

Mr. Churchill is a man of wide experience in the British Government, having sat in the House of Commons almost continuously since 1900, during which time he has held such offices as First Lord of the Admiralty during the first World War; Minister of Munitions, etc., etc., and also he is widely traveled.

Mr. Chamberlain until recent weeks remained in the Cabinet where his experience prior to and following the declaration of war was no doubt of immense value.

I do not believe the English people nor the people of any part of the British Empire would have accepted as head of their Government in these most critical times an inexperienced man.

NON-PARTISAN

New York

W. L. W.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

W illkie's
E lection
N erves
D emocracy,
E nsures
L iberty,
L essens
L ack,
W idens
I ndustry,
L iberates
L abor,
K eeps
I ndispensables
E xcluded.

Philadelphia — U. U. TROUT

A "Still, Small Voice"

"Should the Third-Term Tradition Be Observed?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your splendid impartial research on the controversial question, "Should the Third-Term Tradition Be Observed?" as contained in a recent issue.

The foundation upon which our democratic institutions and culture have been builded are spiritual qualities: namely, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. When these qualities are the basis for the formulation of a government, we may be sure that "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people" will result. But when our democratic processes of government are threatened by a world crisis, such as we face today, then is the time to cling steadfastly to the "rock from whence we are hewn"; then should we implant ourselves more firmly on the principles of freedom and democracy which have given to us our great heritage, still intact through the trials and vicissitudes of nearly 200 years of vigorous living and severe testing times.

Yet there are those who today raise their voices in favor of a third term, claiming that if President Roosevelt is not re-elected, America will be leaderless, a veritable babe-in-the-woods amid the pressure of power politics and astute politicians of other lands. But is this assertion true? Let us examine it. They would have us believe that the fate of a Nation depends upon who sits in the chair of the Chief Executive; that in this vast nation of 130,000,000 persons only one man can successfully fulfill the duties of this high office; that the present world crisis necessitates even the adulteration of our democratic processes, by the exaltation and rapid centralization of power in one man, namely, the President, which is nothing more or less than a worshipping of "personality," depending on person, instead of Principle to guide our destinies. It would seem that the third-term supporters are not so much concerned with having an experienced leader in the seat of Chief Executive, as in perpetuating an overgrown bureaucracy and a corrupt gang of political racketeers which rule in many of our principal cities today.

The two-term tradition of "there is no indispensable man" stands as a guardian in the gloom of present-day personal dictatorship and the false propaganda which would try and impress the public with the necessity of a third term for President Roosevelt under the guise of national emergency, while veiling the real reason—to save from political and social demise the Kelly-Nash-Pendergast-Hague machines of our principal cities.

(MISS) RUTH E. GROFFMAN

New Orleans, La.

F. D. R.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder, like Jeffersonian, in a recent issue, how, at a time like this, The Christian Science Monitor can object to a third term.

We know Roosevelt would have done more to arm this country and prevented the collapse of France, had he not been so bitterly opposed by the Republicans, and some Democrats, in the two houses of representatives.

We know that he is the most experienced, the most intelligent man we have in our political world today. Why is it not more safe to trust our destiny in the hands of this tried and tireless soldier, than to a man inexperienced in international affairs?

If a trained and experienced politician, like Mr. Roosevelt, had difficulty in getting desirable legislation through the houses of representatives, how can we expect Mr. Willkie, with no political experience, to put the legislation through he is so generously promising the people.

AMERICAN

Washington

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

To Stand Together

By Erwin D. Canham

A gentleman in New York writes us as follows: "Partisan prejudices, developed during the present campaign, threaten to leave this country so divided that its ability to defend its interests in these critical times will be in the main destroyed, regardless of who wins the election. In an attempt to prevent such disastrous consequences, with a group of friends, the writer has drawn up the enclosed pledge. We have signed these and are giving them to our friends to sign, in the hopes of aiding in bringing common sense to the rescue."

Here is the enclosed card:

Non-Partisan Pledge of Loyalty
For the Sake of National Defense

Whereas the Government of the United States is a Republic in form and is based on the theory that the will of the majority as expressed by their duly elected representatives shall prevail and shall be accepted by all; and

Whereas the continued existence of this nation as well as that of the republican and democratic forms of government themselves depend upon unity of purpose and action during these critical times;

I hereby pledge my sincere support and full co-operation, without complaint or quibble, to the officers and officials duly elected at the coming election—November 5, 1940—whether they may be those which I have supported or otherwise.

To this I set my hand and seal.

Signed .....

Isn't that a rather fine thing? Isn't it important to remember that the Government of the United States, and the office of its Chief Magistrate are above human personality? Isn't it fortunate that the two main candidates for that office today do agree on so many things?

* * *

This reasoning should not blur the issues of the campaign. They are clear, and they are grave. Thinking citizens will by this time have weighed them well. Many will have prayed over them. Their conclusions are their own. But it is not to minimize the fundamental and critical seriousness of today's particular issues to say that the future of America rests in the hands of the 135,000,000 rather than in the hands of one human being.

America can afford no disunion today. America will brook none. For the sense of unity, despite the turmoil of an intense campaign, is already very strong. If Wendell L. Willkie is elected President, he has let it be known that he will invite Cordell Hull, chief in the Roosevelt Cabinet and third in the line of Presidential succession during the present Administration, to take the same place in the incoming Administration. If Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, it would be rather like him to invite Mr. Willkie (as he did Alf M. Landon) to take a place of high responsibility. There is no reason why a period of high and consecrated co-operation should not follow November 5. Anything short of such co-operation, on terms of complete self-respect between the two political parties, will be unworthy of the American civic genius.

And still such a prospect should not blur the issues. There is neither defeatism nor apathy in the expectation that national unity must follow the election, whoever wins, and that citizens "without complaint or quibble" must plunge into the task of saving the Republic in the weeks and months that will lie ahead.

* * *

Bitterness between candidates comes only from little and unpatriotic men, although there is ample room for firmness and indignation—before the election. The outcome of the election may perhaps be a great disappointment to large groups of citizens, whether they are the army of habitually non-political volunteers who have fought valiantly for Mr. Willkie, or the others who have benefited from the Roosevelt Administration for years. Neither has anything to fear under the American system. If President Roosevelt is re-elected, it will be up to public opinion, expressing itself through the Congress and many other available checks and balances, to see that the possible damage caused by the third-term attempt shall be kept to the very lowest minimum. For surely Americans wish to preserve a balance in government. A majority for Mr. Roosevelt must not be construed as a majority for one-man government, and his supporters will necessarily agree to this interpretation.

The duty of Americans on November 5 has been drilled home to them over weeks of campaigning. Their duty in the days after November 5 is no less clear. It will be to erect so strong and noble a structure of national unity that it will withstand all storms from within and without. It is a duty that American citizens cannot fail to accomplish. They have always done it before, and they will do it now.

The Wide Horizon

The Price of Peace?

By Henry M. Wriston

President of Brown University

In an address at a student convocation

We have not met in undergraduate convocation since the President declared, in all sincerity and with deep conviction I am sure, that there would be no proposal to draft men for our army and navy. On May 28 he stated that "there was no thought in government today to revive the draft system, whether of men or money." . . . It was not until June 7 that the President gave his first inferential backing to conscription. . . .

The President has said that while he is President he will not send an American boy to fight in Europe. . . . In less explicit terms he repeated the promise on September 11, 1940. Mr. Willkie has echoed that sentiment. Congress has given the President the power to use the National Guard only in this hemisphere, or U. S. possessions. Congress clearly intends to keep an army out of Europe. . . .

But we miss the point completely if we feel that a failure in the attempt to invade England would settle the war. Even if, in addition, attacks on Gibraltar and Egypt and Suez were to fail, there still would remain the necessity for gaining the initiative and defeating the Germans. . . .

When the time comes to invade Europe, there will still be a nation of less than fifty millions who must establish a bridgehead in Europe and attack Germany and its allies with three times the population and with the advantage of interior lines of communication. Economic power must be supported by man power; equipment must be manned with adequate personnel. Therefore, if we become involved in this war, the determination of Mr. Roosevelt, or the decision of Mr. Willkie, never again to send American boys to fight in Europe will be overwhelmed by the swift pressure of events, just as the events of nine days altered the explicit position the President had theretofore taken on the draft. . . .

* * *

You cannot have limited war and total war together. It would be fantastic for 46,000,000 British, or if we include the Dominion, 73,000,000, to fight, while 131,000,000 Americans merely produce! The weight of numbers is of vast importance. If we enter the war, not only will you fight it, but you will fight it on and over the soil of Europe. That may not be a palatable statement. Many people will feel it is not correct; others, who feel in their heart of hearts that it is true, will feel this is not the moment to make it. . . .

What conclusions may we draw? First, we have already so far committed ourselves in proclaiming our enmity to all that Naziism and Fascism and Japanese Imperialism stand for, that it would be folly to be unprepared. Now that control of the Atlantic by the English fleet is in peril, we certainly need a two-ocean navy. An army is equally a necessity. . .

Second, we have come thus far on the road to war partly because it seemed so easy to stay out. The neutrality law was futile in achieving its purposes. From this point on steps toward war should be taken with the question always before us: "Is this step in the interests of the United States?" It seems perfectly evident to me that for the last twenty years we have underestimated the extent of the common interests of the British Commonwealth and the United States. It seems almost equally clear that we are at this moment in danger, at least, of overestimating those common interests and assuming an identity which appears much more realistic now than it will at the peace conference.

* * *

That leads me to the final conclusion. The object of war is peace. Many a victory won by the soldiers on the field of battle has been lost by the statesmen at the conference table. Twenty years ago we turned aside from an orderly structure of the world in a League of Nations. In the last few years we have turned aside for the third time from our own proposal for a judicial court to deal with international questions of a litigious nature. The general attitude seems to be one of utter pessimism regarding the possibility of a world organized for peace upon principles of justice and freedom and where ethical standards in international relations will be high.

I am ready to grant, indeed to assert, that the world must see an end to totalitarianism, but that is not an adequate reason for going to war. You must first decide what you will put in its place and what price you will pay to maintain the peace after the victory is won. To go to war for negative reasons alone is to invite again the disillusionment and the disasters from which the world is now suffering.

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